

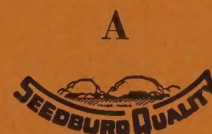
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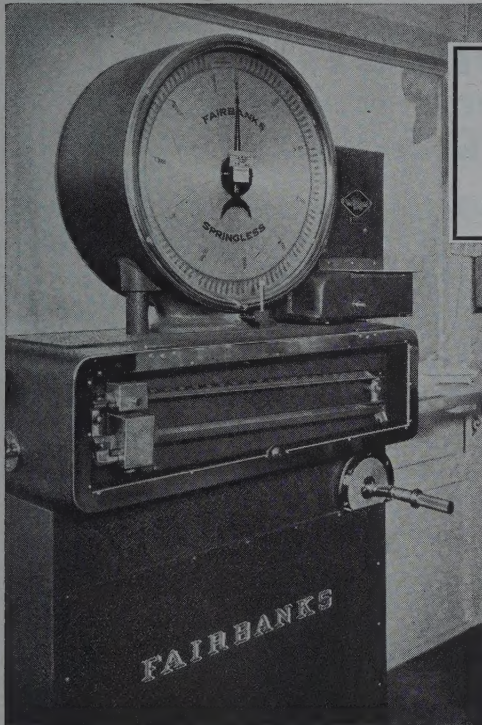
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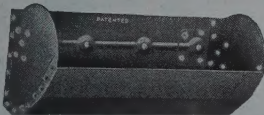
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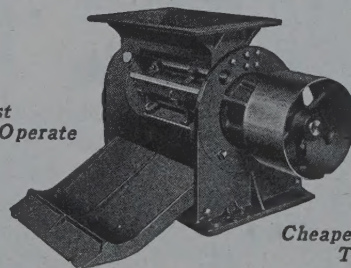


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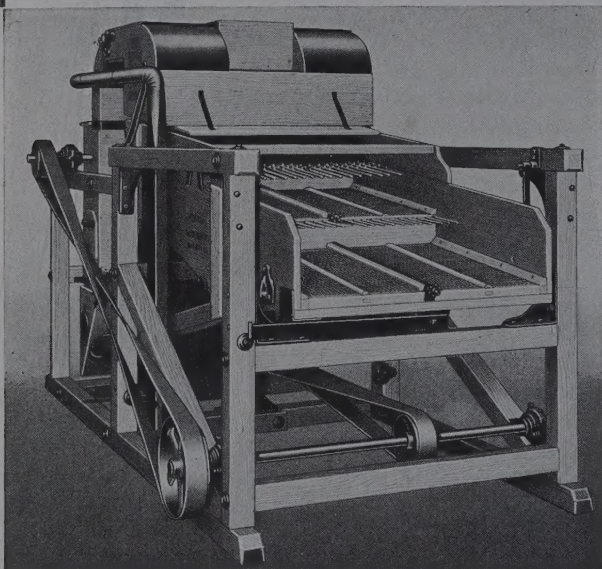
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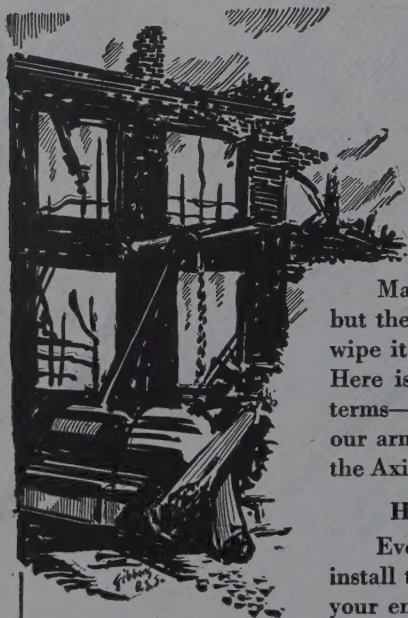
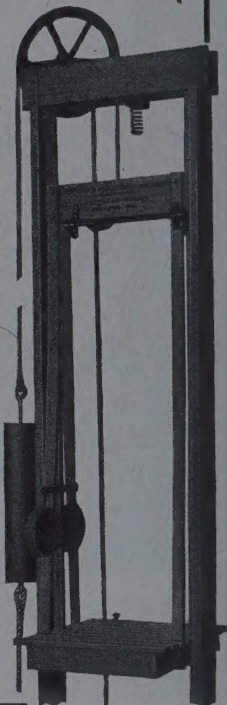
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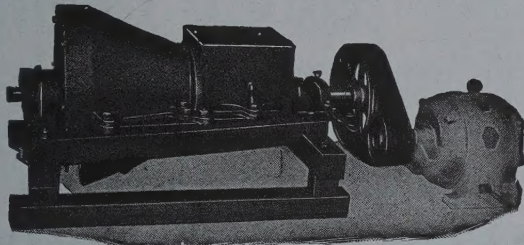
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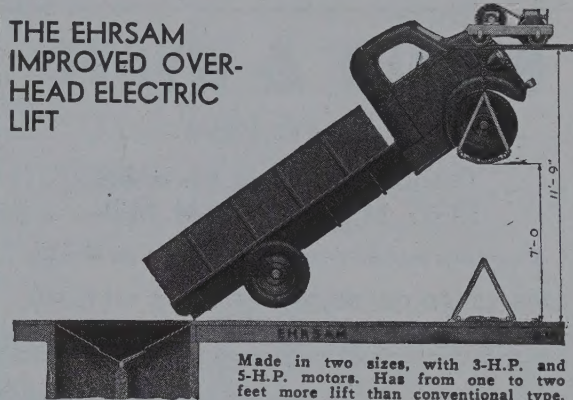
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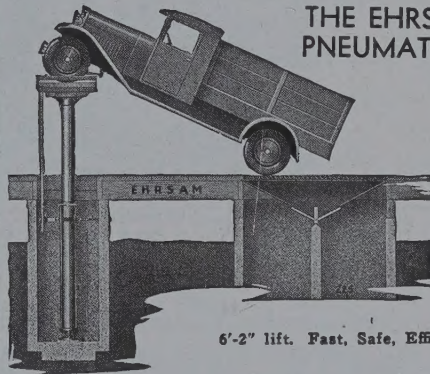
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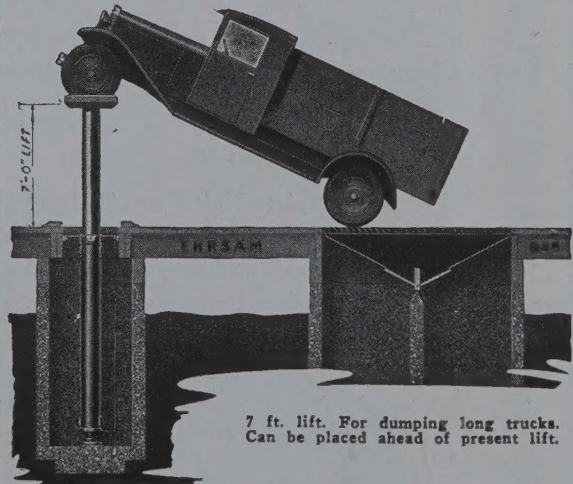
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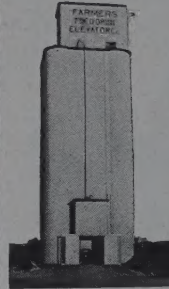
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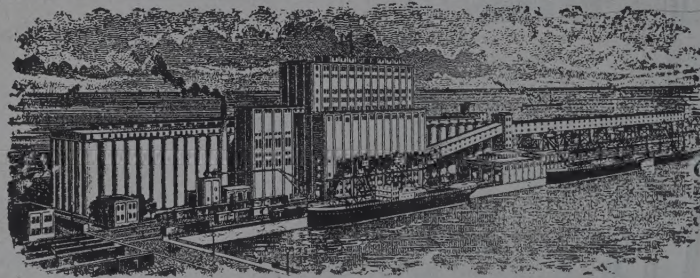
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4107 N. Osceola Ave., Chicago, Ill.

POLK SYSTEM— CONCRETE STORAGES

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.
Fort Branch, Indiana
Designers — Contractors

A. F. ROBERTS

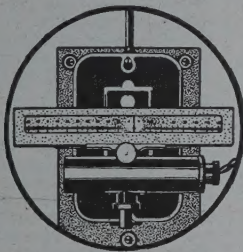
CONSTRUCTION CO.

Designers and Builders of
Any Type Grain Elevators

SABETHA, KANSAS

Tecumseh, Neb.—Your Journal is full of
interesting material to read, and also con-
tains valuable information relative to the
manufacture of feeds.—C. W. Gieser, prop.
Tecumseh Rendering Plant.

DISTRESS



SIGNAL

CAN THE GRAIN IN YOUR BINS GIVE A
DISTRESS SIGNAL in time to be rescued
when in danger of over-heating? INSTALL
A ZELANY THERMOMETER SYSTEM NOW
and know at a glance the exact temperature
of your stored grain.

Let us give you complete details — Write
to-day.

ZELANY THERMOMETER COMPANY
9 SOUTH CLINTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Entirely Different
FROM ANYTHING
YOU'VE EVER SEEN BEFORE

The "HAMMOND"

Screw-Lift and Screw-Veyor

A combination of the latest developments of
Screw Conveyor Corporation offering utmost
dependability, perfect alignment, smooth,
quiet operation, minimum breakage of materi-
als handled and low maintenance expense.

The HAMMOND Screw-Lift is scientifically
designed for Vertical movement of materials
... the HAMMOND Screw-Veyor for hori-
zontal or inclined conveying. Together, they
form a dust-tight enclosed system, free of
operating difficulties.

U. S. Pat. No. 2260811,
2260812, 2279201.

Other U. S. and
Foreign Patents
Pending.

Full particulars upon request.



Screw Conveyor Corporation
702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.
SCREW CONVEYORS HAMMOND PRODUCTS ELEVATOR BUCKETS
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS Grain elevator for sale. Feed and Bulk Oil Business. Moore Grain Co., Belmont, Kan.

QUICK SALE to dissolve partnership. Elevator, grain and feed business. 40,000 bushel capacity; in county seat. A. J. Duerr, Seward, Nebraska.

MISSOURI Wheat and Feeding territory, 5,000 bu. cribbed elevator, 20x60 ft. warehouse. Excellent location for go-getter; bargain. Address 88J4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of elevator. Public sale at West Newell, 5 miles north of Danville, Illinois, on C. & E. I. R.R., elevator, scales and buildings on June 8, 1942, at 2 o'clock. Harold A. Craig, Admr., 206 Daniel Building, Danville, Illinois.

CENTRAL INDIANA — Country Elevator; 12,000 bushel capacity; A-1 condition; located in good farming community; priced right; good house near elevator. Albert L. Steinmeier, Route 13, Box 325, Indianapolis, Indiana, Phone Broadway 4107.

PUBLIC SALE

TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP—we will sell at Public Auction on Thursday, May 28, 1942, at 2 P.M. at the Grain Office in Denhart, Hancock County, Iowa: Grain Elevator on our private track, office and fixtures, coal shed, garage, two residences and out buildings, all located on our land at Denhart, Iowa. Terms of sale 25% cash day of sale, balance on or before July 1, 1942, when possession will be given with deed for same. E. W. Davis, Box 383, Peoria, Ill.

ILLINOIS ELEVATORS FOR SALE

50,000 bu. iron clad, two legs, electric movable lift, wide driveway, located on our land served by Burlington.

25,000 bu. iron clad, single leg, air-lift, wide driveway land owned and served by Rock Island.

12,000 electric equipped ear corn storage, land leased.

Coal Dock located on our land served by Burlington, electric unloaders. Coal cement platform, coal sheds, located on Rock Island. Owner wants to retire. Wyoming Grain Co. (Not Inc.), Wyoming, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

IOWA—Good grain elevator for sale, 30,000 bu.; a hollow tile ear corn crib equipped with elevator, 8,000 bu. cap. Also lumber yard. This property is in good grain territory. N. E. Weland, Walford, Iowa.

FOR SALE—40,000 bushel cribbed elevator and annex in excellent condition; doing good business; located Southern Minnesota in a good agricultural territory. One competitor. Address 88G4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATOR FOR LEASE

FOR LEASE—15,000 bushel concrete elevator, in good territory East Central Nebraska, on CB&Q. Address 88H3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

SECOND MAN wanted for work in grain elevator. Give qualifications. The Milford Grain Co., Milford Ill.

WANTED—Manager for Farmers Elevator. Experience and good references required. Contact Secretary before Apr. 28. Address Henry Thompson, Loma, N. D.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED position manager good country grain elevator, 25 years experience. A. E. Engberg, Weskan, Kansas.

WANTED, position as manager grain elevator, 15 years experience. Prefer Central Indiana or Illinois. Address 88J9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED elevator manager wants position with Farmers or line company elevator; can keep books; knows merchandising and hedging; 5 years lumber experience; can handle grain station or grain and lumber; good reference; not in army age. J. F. Burns, 1209 25th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

SEEDS AND SCREENINGS

CHARLOCK WANTED

from ton to a carlot, also sweet clover screenings. Send samples of identical lots, stating quantity and lowest price to

HINTON & CO., INC.
67 Murray St. New York City

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Motor Truck Scale, 20 ton. Never installed. Save \$200. Address 88H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks 100-ton Track Scale, good condition, with 50-ft. eye beams. \$1,500 cash. Blacker Bros., Boulder, Colo.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Richardson Automatic Scale, large hopper for weighing bulky substances. Address 88J7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

USED 10, 15 or 20 Ton Truck Scales. State make, platform size, age, condition and price in first letter. Putnam, P. O. Box 455, Danville, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW LEDGER at bargain, 300 pages ledger paper, leather back and corners, pebble cloth sides, hinged back, opens flat, 16 page index, 188 full page accounts, 48 half page accounts, 48 third page accounts. Size 9x14 inches, shipping weight 4½ lbs., one only, good condition, price \$3.00 plus postage. Address Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

MOTOR WANTED

WANTED—Motor, 30 or 35 H.P. Totally enclosed, fan cooled and starter. L. J. Merklinger, Clafin, Kansas.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

Daily

MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 88B11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor; and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 88B12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—No. 1 Sidney Fan Discharge corn Sheller, like new. Might exchange for small feed mixer. Elliott & Beasley, Stony Ridge, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Complete set elevator machinery and equipment, like new, used one season. Consists of shafts, pulleys, clutches, bin gates, distributors, man lift, corn shellers, 20 H.P. F.M. engine, etc. Offered 75% of list price. For complete list write Geiger Grain Co., Corby Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks 10 Ton Scale with 12 ton beam. Boss Airblast car loader, Jay Bee 10 in. Hammermill with 25 H.P. motor and starter, ½ ton Vertical Feed Mixer with motor, 400 Amp. entrance switch, 1,000 lb. capacity Freight Elevator, 2-50 lb. capacity platform scales, 1 steel-cut corn machine—complete with aspirator and grader. Kiger Produce Co., Washington, Kansas.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

1 each No. 40 and No. 50 Steel King hammer mills, without screen change; 1 36" attrition mill, direct connected to 2-40 h.p. motors; six coal silos and coal carrier.

13" Bauer attrition mill with 2 20-hp. motors; Sprout-Waldron 24" attrition mill with 15-hp. motors; 19" Dreadnaught with magnetic separator. Many other makes and size attrition mills. 50-hp. Steel King hammer mill with quick screen change. Kelley-Duplex hammer mill; Papec mill; one ton horizontal batch mixer; 400 lb. mixer with sifter; hopper and platform scales; 36" buhr stone under runner; two and three pair high roller mills; a few large pulleys; Clipper Cleaners; Carter Disc Separators; Corn Shellers; Cob Crushers; Corn Cutters and Graders. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Subject to prior sale

NEW—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.

USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.

USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.

USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.

USED—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.

USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.

USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.

USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.

USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.

USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.

ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.

State fully your requirements.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO. 2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER—Grader—has motor—used very little. 88B9, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 88B10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Huntley Monitor 10-B Garbanzo Grader in good operating condition with screens, belting, pulleys, shafting and D.C. Motor. Standard Warehouse Company, 100 Poydras Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

FOR SALE

One 2S-16 Gruendler, 50-hp. motor; one Miracle Ace direct connected to 60 hp.; one double head 30" Robinson Attrition mill, direct connected to two 30 hp. motors; one Monarch friction clutch flour packer; two No. 3 Barnard & Leas plan-sifters; one Barnard & Leas heavy duty friction clutch bran packer; one Munson one ton horizontal mixer, complete with motor. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—25 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse Deisel engine, good condition. Two split wood pulleys, 47 inch diameter, one with 10½ inch face, other 8½ inch face. Write McGrath Grain Co., Rt. 1, Maroa, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED used Boss Airblast Carloader, size N6. Will sell or trade smaller size loader. J. E. Pumphrey, Maunle, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

PREPARED BY GRAIN DEALERS, CHICAGO

32 lbs. per bushel OATS

1000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100	50	25	12.5	6.25	3.125	1.5625	0.78125	0.390625	0.1953125	0.09765625	0.048828125	0.0244140625	0.01220703125	0.006103515625	0.0030517578125	0.00152587890625	0.000762939453125	0.0003814697265625	0.00019073486328125	0.000095367431640625	0.0000476837158203125	0.00002384185791015625	0.000011920928955078125	0.0000059604644775390625	0.00000298023223876953125	0.000001490116119384765625	0.0000007450580596923828125	0.00000037252902984619140625	0.000000186264514923095703125	0.0000000931322574615478515625	0.00000004656612873077392578125	0.000000023283064365386962890625	0.0000000116415321826934814453125	0.00000000582076609134674072265625	0.000000002910383045673370361328125	0.0000000014551915228366851806640625	0.00000000072759576141834259033203125	0.000000000363797880709171295166015625	0.0000000001818989403545856475830078125	0.00000000009094947017729282379150390625	0.000000000045474735088646411895751953125	0.0000000000227373675443232059478759765625	0.00000000001136868377216160297393798828125	0.000000000005684341886080801486968994140625	0.0000000000028421709430404007434844970703125	0.00000000000142108547152020037174224853515625	0.000000000000710542735760100185871124267578125	0.0000000000003552713678800500929355621337890625	0.00000000000017763568394002504646778106689453125	0.000000000000088817841970012523233890533447265625	0.0000000000000444089209850062616169452667236328125	0.00000000000002220446049250313080847263336181640625	0.000000000000011102230246251565404236316680908203125	0.0000000000000055511151231257827021181583340451015625	0.00000000000000277555756156289135105907916702255078125	0.0000000000000013877787807814456755295395835112765625	0.00000000000000069388939039072283776476979175563828125	0.000000000000000346944695195361418882384895877819140625	0.0000000000000001734723475976807094411924479389095703125	0.0000000000000000867361737988403547205962239694546875000
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A Frank Letter On Grain Fumigants To Country Elevator Operators

In the coming season—and probably for the duration—successive harvests are going to place an added heavy burden on your shoulders. With terminal storage facilities already overtaxed from previous crops, you will be asked to assume increasingly the problems, responsibilities and hazards of long-period grain storage.

This brings up grain fumigation and grain fumigants. With an unprecedented need for treating, what is there to guide you in buying?

During the past 10 or 15 years you have seen a passing parade of grain fumigants—though some of them hardly deserved the name. Many of you have bought fumigants containing kerosene or other compounds which left their residues or odors on the grain; inflammable and explosive mixtures sold as “safe;” mixtures compounded by men who probably never saw grain-infesting insects, a bin of grain or elevator operating conditions; products whose manufacturers ignorantly or knowingly recommended half-dosages in order to show “cheap” costs; products sold on “thorough laboratory tests,” whose only real experiments were run in your grain and at your expense and risk.

There would be no need to recall such cases, if it were not that the campaign still goes on. It is always em-

phasized in years when the need for fumigants is greater. Again, what is your protection?

Fortunately, there are a few products whose names have come to mean reliability in what has been at best an uncertain field. These products are backed by companies who have seen the wisdom of informing themselves carefully under practical conditions before assuming to advise you; of placing safety and dependability above the immediate profit motive.

Foremost among such products is Weevil-Cide, which—if we can judge by a 3-to-1 ratio of comparative usage—has given the trade a fuller measure of satisfaction than any other.

Grain fumigation is subject to varying conditions and complicating factors. Therefore, your mere purchase of even an effective fumigant is not a complete guarantee of results. But insofar as the product itself can insure satisfaction, the preference of the grain trade for Weevil-Cide is your best guarantee. Beyond that, we have always stood behind Weevil-Cide and will continue to do so in the future.

Sincerely yours,

THE **Weevil-Cide** CO.
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1888

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 13, 1942

COUNTRY GRAIN buyers are scrutinizing farm stored grain with extra vigilance. Rats, mice and weevil are making much of it unfit for human consumption.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS can materially reduce the damage and injuries from the explosion of air-compressor tanks if they will keep their safety valves clean and in prime working condition.

INCREASED attendance of country grain buyers at the grain grading schools gives conclusive proof of their earnest desire to classify their purchases accurately, profitably and in keeping with central market grading.

A TRUCKER from Rockville, Indiana, was in the county jail at Kankakee recently because a check he gave a farmer in the amount of \$123.75 in payment for 165 bushels of corn did not net the farmer any cash. Funny why so many checks issued by truckers at a time when rubber is so scarce bounce back.

CASHING checks for strangers is a most expensive pastime. Don't indulge.

THE HIGHER the market price of any grain or seed the greater the temptation for thieves to break open loaded box cars and unguarded elevators. Locking every opening securely will help to keep them out and reduce losses.

MIXED FEEDS can be sold at higher prices than in March by the country elevator operator without violating the General Maximum Price Regulation of Apr. 28. If wheat happens to be an ingredient the article comes under the price regulation as a wheat mixed feed.

SOME GRAIN dealers verify all their own calculations on purchases and sales by checking the amounts with a dependable reduction or calculation table. It saves much time and confirms the accountant's figures or proves him to be inaccurate in his calculations.

MECHANICAL CORN pickers will, no doubt, be employed in gathering the 1942 corn crop because so many of the hand huskers have gone to war. This will necessitate country buyers installing cleaners which can be depended upon to remove the husks as well as the cobs.

SOME STATES, notably Indiana, have laws providing for heavy fines for anyone convicted of selling mortgaged grain. It should not be difficult to induce the lawmakers of any state to enact laws designed to fine and punish persons guilty of selling any property to which they have not clear title.

IT IS so difficult to obtain priority permits for repairs and rebuilding that elevator operators are exercising greater care in inspecting and protecting their property against fire. One discouraging factor reflected by our news columns in this number is the twenty-three reports of fires in elevators and feedmills.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS generally will be pleased to peruse carefully the 1942 supplement to the Uniform Storage Agreement published elsewhere in this number. It is a direct result of earnest work on the part of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association and its affiliates. Every elevator operator having storage space to rent will be pleased to learn of the more favorable condition.

GRAIN DEALERS discovering any real objection to determining moisture content of soybeans by an air-oven should make known their reasons to the Agricultural Marketing Administration immediately. All are interested in the general adoption of a reliable method of determining moisture content of soybeans. The different results now obtained by the two methods in use are so confusing as to results in puzzling differences and expensive disputes.

INCREASING the handling capacity of an elevator is much less expensive than paying demurrage on box cars and time and a half for labor. The old-time practice of spending another evening at the elevator just to load out another car is out of date.

WHILE ALL Europe starves America has been feeding top grade wheat to livestock and a Senate Committee was reported today with having agreed to an amendment to the 1943 Farm Bill releasing 150 million bushels more wheat from CCC surplus stocks to feed livestock. Room must be provided for the new crop.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS in need of new supplies or machinery before the new crop moves to market owe it to themselves and the manufacturers to get their orders in early even though they do not wish delivery for several months. When the manufacturer has your firm order entered he prepares to fill it at your appointed time.

NEW CONSTRUCTION of grain storage and handling facilities noticed in our news columns this number are 49, remodeling 16 and proposed improvements three. Evidently a few dealers are getting all of the material and equipment needed to put their plants in condition to receive and care for the farmers' grain when harvested.

THE CYCLONES, tornadoes and other wind storms which have visited the surplus grain sections of the country this spring were more numerous than usual, but we have knowledge of only one Illinois elevator being seriously damaged by the wind. If more elevator owners kept well insured against wind damage heavy losses from this cause would be minimized.

NOTWITHSTANDING MANY altruistic agencies are making a vigilant effort to school grain elevator workers in safety methods and practices we report seven more accidents in this number. Both employers and employees are earnestly desirous of preventing accidents, but it is evident that both must exercise greater caution if the number of accidents is to be materially reduced.

THE GOVERNMENT curb on consumer credit is what economists are disposed to call the beginning of an extensive regimentation of American life. Be that as it may, grain dealers who are easily induced to swell the charge accounts of their farmer customers will find one more good excuse for refusing to increase the credit extended to any slow paying farmer. If you do borrow money to finance your own business don't lend it to procrastinating customers who never hesitate to depend upon you for operating capital. Send them to the banks.

FIVE GRAIN elevator offices were reported to have been burglarized in this number. More locks, bars and more watchmen, as well as stronger illumination must be employed regularly if the number of robberies of country grain offices are to be reduced. Since the number of country banks has been materially reduced these midnight visitors find richer picking in country elevator offices.

IT'S THE TRUTH when the War Production Board tells us that much familiar merchandise will be missing from retailers' shelves by July while there is plenty of money with which to buy. At the end of March the per capita circulation of money was \$86.26 per person, \$19.11 above a year ago. Under the circumstances we should have a big bull market in grains were it not for the fear of ceilings.

RUNNING an elevator leg with only half its allotment of buckets is most wasteful. It takes power to operate a leg even tho it is empty, and the oftener the vacant bucket holes go over the head pulley the greater the loss. If the full equipment of the leg belt calls for one hundred buckets and seven buckets are missing, the operator knows full well that other conditions being perfect he can not get over 93% of the leg's elevating capacity.

DISCONTINUING THE use of Shippers Order Bill of Lading would surely prove very disappointing to all parties interested in the grain trade because it would delay the unloading of cars at destination instead of effecting any reduction in the time of handling. Abuses, no doubt, have resulted from banks at point of origin routing drafts to correspondent far out of line, but this bad practice should be stopped as it is against the interest of the grain shippers and often results in extra interest on the money involved, as well as resulting in many charges for demurrage. Grain shippers are just as deeply interested in expediting the movement of their grain to market as the railroads, but some of the impractical regulations now ordered are unworkable.

Stack Grain on Farm

All available information points to the conclusion that bin room in country and terminal elevators and on the farm will be inadequate to store the coming harvest.

One way out is to stack the grain on the farm. With a well made roof of thatch, the grain will keep for a year or more, and even will improve in quality by going thru the sweat while in the stack.

Wheat that has been properly stacked and protected from moisture will go thru a post-harvest ripening in the stack, so when threshed many months later the kernels will have the sound and bright quality delighting the miller.

Wheat Farmers Who Fail to Comply Will Be Penalized

According to a bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the wheat growers referendum of May 2 resulted in 352,537 farmers voting, of which 228,227 voted in favor of wheat marketing quotas, while 64,310 were opposed to the wheat marketing quotas.

When one stops to consider that we have over six million farmers in the U.S.A. it seems a bit unfair that 228,227 should be able to dictate the production policy to all of the farmers of the land.

Under the acreage allotment of the A.A.A. wheat can be seeded without restriction but, wheat produced on acreage in excess of the allotment would be subject to a per bushel penalty of 57 cents, which is one-half the basic loan rate offered to farmers who comply with the A.A.A. regulations.

War Against the Fire Hazard

In normal times of peace the cash in the bank realized on the check sent by the insurance company to the holder of a policy of insurance on a grain elevator that had been destroyed by fire represented and was the equivalent of so many board feet of cribbing, so many bags of cement, so much crushed stone, so much reinforcing steel and so much rubber belting.

It is not so now.

The money is no good, as to some of these materials and is fast becoming so as to other materials of construction, since war needs have to be given preference over civilian uses, as enforced by flocks or orders emanating from the War Production Board placing restrictions on items too numerous to mention.

Operators of grain elevator and warehouse property no longer able to rely on prompt rebuilding of a burned plant must exercise every precaution against fire loss destroying what cannot be replaced.

The grain handling plant is a necessity to the community. Its operation affords a livelihood to the owner and his employees. Its destruction may put the owner out of business.

Water buckets and barrels, fire extinguishers, and in the larger plants watchman service should be provided, and every other precaution recommended by the mutual fire insurance companies must be taken. Added expense in cleaning up the premises may be money well invested.

The one cheerful item is that grain handling plants are recognized as necessary to the war effort. In the long run food will win the war. Even now 40 per cent of the pack of hog product is going abroad under lend-lease. The farm animals as well as the soldiers and civilians must be fed. When suf-

ficient showing is made by one planning construction of grain storage or handling facilities it is possible to obtain a Project Rating.

Destroying Truck Services with Impractical Regulations

Feed distributors would be delighted to have their trucks carry the full 100 per cent of their capacity on both their outbound and return trips, but inasmuch as they haul for others on many of their return trips it is not practical for them to demand 75 per cent of the truck's capacity on the return trip, as ordered by the O.D.T. and it is not within the power of distributors to insist on having 75 per cent of the full load from every customer, but 75 per cent is much better than making the return trip with an empty box.

So many impractical orders are being issued without giving any consideration to the possibilities of those serving commerce it would seem reasonable that the makers of regulations and the drafters of rigid orders should confer with people familiar with the facilities employed and have a knowledge of the working possibilities of the facilities used. The result sought may be obtainable without destroying the usefulness of the service.

Trade Associations Winning Earnest Support

The associations have crowded our columns in this number with abbreviated reports of their recent conventions and more conventions are now being held, the attendance at each one indicating a more active interest in the pressing problems of the trade than for years.

So many new laws affecting the grain trade are being enacted in Washington, which, taken with the many new orders, regulations and restrictions limiting all commercial activity, that grain merchants generally are confused and confounded beyond precedent. The new interpretations of the laws, orders and regulations keep every grain merchant guessing at what step to take next.

Many addresses, expressions as well as resolutions adopted at the conventions of grain dealers show that all are willing to make any sacrifice necessary to the winning of the war, but grain dealers generally doubt the practicability of some of the orders issued.

As we ponder over the many confusing orders and regulations we wonder why every progressive grain dealer does not exert himself to attend every meeting of grain dealers within 1,000 miles of his place of business, for without a clear understanding of the new laws and regulations no dealer is in a position to conduct his business in keeping with the laws, orders and regulations, thereby

helping the Government to win the war. The associations are making an earnest effort to inform their members what is best to do and thoroly merit the large attendance now being given their meetings.

Safe Storage for New Grain Urgently Needed

The pressing problem of providing cars to transport and bins to store the crops of small grains now approaching harvest is worrying every grain elevator operator as well as the CCC which has loaned more than the market value on millions of bushels of recent crops and thereby encouraged the holding and congesting of all grain storage facilities.

The railroads are anxious to have all their box cars used for transporting critical material and are disposed to refuse cars to any would-be shipper who has not already been assured of storage space at destination. The supply of box cars is not equal to the current demand.

A survey of the storage facilities of the 47 principal primary markets included in the weekly visible supply reports show that 75 per cent of the 463 million bushels storage room is now occupied, leaving space for only about 115 million bushels of new grain.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture has been holding conferences in every grain storage center of the country in the hope of getting some practical solution for caring for the coming crop in a way that will prevent damage or destruction of small grain.

No one interested is willing to subscribe to bungling methods of marketing that will sacrifice any good grain to the elements. The permit system of obtaining box cars for shipment worked so efficiently in the spring wheat section last year that many observing grain merchants are favorably disposed as to the general adoption of the permit system for forwarding grain to every central market.

New wheat will soon be moving from the Texas fields so that if the regulations and restrictions are to be uniform throughout the grain surplus states then some practical solution of the problem now confronting the trade must be quickly whipped into shape.

Many thousand tanks of the CCC are being trucked to the winter wheat states for the specific accommodation of the crops of 1938 to 1941, thus making room for the new crop wheat and other small grains in storehouses having modern facilities for caring for the new grain. If we had a bountiful supply of ocean-going vessels and a sure relief from the destructive tactics of the pesky U-boats we could quickly dispose of our surplus stocks of all grain to the starving Europeans.

Box Cars Must Not Be Loaded to the Roof

Rail carriers have long been satisfied to have their box cars loaded to within 24 inches of the roof by grain shippers, the point being that room must be left in the car to facilitate grain samplers obtaining a fair, average sample of the car's content, so as to help the grain inspector to classify properly the grain loaded.

Low grading of shipper's grain invariably results in an appeal from the first inspection, and further delay of the car, so that if the recent order of the O.D.T. to require all freight cars to be loaded to full capacity would result in unnecessary delay to the car and reduce its efficiency as a transportation factor.

Shippers are anxious to know the correct grading of their shipments at the earliest possible date so as to order an appeal and at the same time to avoid demurrage charges. Grain shippers generally are willing to do everything in their power to avoid the delay of box cars either at point of origin or destination, but the authority issuing the order to load to the roof evidently acted without knowledge of the probable result of such an order and without consulting anyone familiar with the marketing customs in grain inspection centers.

Air Oven for Testing Soybeans

Besides free water, soybeans contain combined water and oil; and whatever method of testing the beans for moisture is used there is the possibility that some of the combined water or oil is driven off, when it is desired only to ascertain the percentage of free water contained.

When some of the oil or combined water is lost in grinding the sample, and heating it, the test for moisture is erroneous.

The chemists' standard moisture test for nearly all materials is the water oven, in which the substance is held at a certain temperature until after many hours no decrease in weight occurs. The grain then is obviously dry.

The objection to the water oven test is that the handler of soybeans can not wait for 96 hours to learn the result. Of the alleged equivalent methods approved by the government one has now been proved inaccurate for beans containing a high percentage of moisture.

If the air oven is employed, as suggested, to speed up the testing work, more water will be extracted than by the

approved device, at the higher percentages of moisture. Soybeans now grading No. 2 in many instances will grade No. 3, on moisture.

The trade has too little information on the variations of the different methods of testing to be in a position to instruct the Department of Agriculture how to remedy the inaccuracy of its present method.

Fortunately for country grain shippers who have invested in moisture testing equipment they will be able to continue the use of the same with a different temperature or a different chart for the electrical device.

For commercial purposes it is desirable that a large volume of the crop come within the No. 2 grade, and, if as claimed by the chemists, the air oven will show more moisture the percentage of moisture permissible in No. 2 and No. 3 should be raised slightly.

Wheat Penalty to Supreme Court

After application has been made to the Supreme Court of the United States for an appeal from a lower court decision, the grant of the petition asking for a review indicates that the court finds some merit in the appeal, and that it is possible the supreme court may reverse the decision.

The hundreds of farmers who have gone into court to set aside the penalty of 49 cents per bushel imposed by the A.A.A. on wheat grown in excess of the quota, are cheered by the announcement Mar. 30 that the Supreme Court had agreed to review the decision of the 3-judge court at Dayton, O., recently, holding the penalty unconstitutional as taking property without due process of law.

State Unemployment Law Not Applicable to Maritime Worker

The Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, reversed the decision of the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board that held Joseph Bergen, employed by the International Elevating Co., was entitled to benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Law of New York State.

Bergen worked as a grain trimmer in connection with operation of floating grain elevators used to load and unload vessels in the harbor of New York. The elevators are self-propelling. They are made fast to the steamship while the ship is at the pier. Trimmers work not only on the elevator itself but also in the holds of the discharging or receiving vessels. They operate steam shovels which push the grain to the elevator leg, see to the trimming of the grain in the two holds, handle ship lines. They never work on shore. Some of the piers are in New York and some are in New Jersey.

Justice Schenk said: "It seems clear to me that this claimant has been engaged in interstate commerce on the navigable waters of the United States. He is accordingly not subject to the jurisdiction of either New York State or New Jersey, but rather is subject solely, in the matter in controversy here, to the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. It follows that the employer herein cannot be subjected to the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law. Decision of the Appeal Board reversed, with costs."—*Bergen v. International Elevating Co.*, 30 N. Y. S. (2d) 721.

Let the Buyer Beware

There is hardly anything in this world that some man cannot make a little cheaper and a little worse, and the people who buy on price alone are this man's lawful prey.—John Ruskin.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Priority for Repair Parts?

Grain & Feed Journals: As an operator of a country elevator I would like to know how I get priority rating, if that is necessary, so that I may buy repair parts or new parts for elevator machinery or electric equipment. We do not have a retail department at all so anything I would want to buy would be 100% for our own use.

If I need priority rating tell me where and how I get it.—Harry E. Pickrell, Mansfield-Ford Grain Co., Lanesville, Ill.

Ans.: Materials for maintenance and repair are obtained from any supplier who has them, under the rating A-10, which is given to grain elevator operators filling out form P-100. Blanks of P-100 may be obtained from the War Production Board, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contract Is Binding?

Grain & Feed Journals: We use your form 10 D.C. for the purpose of contracting grain from farmers and ourselves. Will you please advise if this contract is binding enough to carry a lawsuit, because a farmer failed to deliver grain contracted or purchased on same. Also advise if a suit has been tried where a contract has been involved of this kind.

Also if you could give us the decision of the courts and where.—Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co., Harry Carrell, mgr., Tuscola, Ill.

Ans.: The contract is binding if the buyer paid part of the price. Payment of money on account is good evidence of the buyer's intention to accept delivery and to pay the balance.

Contracts of this sort are binding, dead open and shut, so when suit is started they never get further than the local justice shop where judgment is always given against the farmer. Consequently these suits never get up to the higher courts which are the courts of record, therefore, we cannot cite a decision as they do not appear in the Appellate and Supreme Court reports, which are the only ones printed.

Priority for Manufacturing Plant?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are not sure we will be able to operate for the duration. We have been trying to procure the necessary priority but so far have been unsuccessful. We have contended that it would be necessary to have car loaders in order to move this year's crop, since there are few bags available.

We have now used up all our stocks of materials and altho we should be quite busy at this time of the year we are actually turning down many orders.

We have been working with the W.P.B. and have gotten nowhere. Could you suggest anything that might help us?—The Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp., Dayton, O.

Ans.: To begin at the beginning, write to the War Production Board, Division of Industry Operations, Bureau of Priorities, Washington, D. C., and ask for a copy of Form P. D. 25A—revised Feb. 25, 1942.

You will receive 27 pink sheets each 10½x16 inches, and preference rating certificates in triplicate, blank forms on white paper 8x10½ inches.

The pink sheets specify every item you can possibly use in manufacturing your loaders and you will be permitted enough material to run your plant 90 days. To continue you make a second application later.

The preference rating assigned to you depends on how strong your claims are supported by facts you give.

We suggest that you give particular thought to the presentation in a brief, by argument or letter, just how necessary it is for the farmers to have equipment to load their crops into cars in order that they do not spoil on the farm. We consider this a vital matter in getting a good enough priority rating for preference.

The W.P.B. order that you receive is not the

final result, as there is an Appeal Board in Washington, so if you are not given the desired rating get the facts before it to support your contention that the rating is not as high as you are entitled to.

Deferment for Elevator Operator?

Grain & Feed Journals: I haven't noticed any material in your publication on selective service or drafting as may involve the elevator owner and operator or his employees.

Do you have any such information? For example, would an elevator operator be deferred to get in the coming bean crop?

If you have any information on the subject please pass along.—J. C. Uhlmann.

Ans.: The government has delegated the entire responsibility of deferment to the local draft boards and the local appeal boards.

Therefore, a grain elevator operator desiring deferment should fill out a blank form "42-A Occupational Deferment." This blank is then presented to the local board for action, which action, if not satisfactory, may be taken up with the local appeal board.

It is obvious that the local board is perfectly familiar with local circumstances and the difficulty of keeping the elevator open if the operator thereof is called away for war duty.

Recently the administration has suggested that deferment may be granted for 6 months on condition that the applicant train a man not subject to draft to do his industrial work after the applicant finally is inducted into service.

Lateral Pressure of Soybeans in Storage

Grain & Feed Journals: Can you tell me the lateral pressure exerted by soybeans in a bin as compared with shelled corn? Can we depend upon a bin that we know will hold shelled corn when filled to the top to hold soybeans when loaded equally full?—R. L. Beale, Beale's Elevator, Tama, Ia.

Ans.: According to Milo S. Ketchum, C.E., author of "The Design of Walls, Bins and Grain Elevators," the difference in pressure on the side of the bin is due to the difference in the co-efficient of friction of the different grains.

Jamieson states that taking wheat weighing 50 lbs. per cubic foot as a standard, corn weighing 56 lbs. per cubic foot will give approximately the same pressure as wheat; peas weighing 50 lbs. per cubic foot will give approximately 20 per cent greater pressure than wheat, while flaxseed weighing 41.5 lbs. per cubic foot will give from 10 to 12 per cent greater pressure than wheat.

Airy's experiments give a co-efficient of friction for beans (46 lbs. per cubic foot) of 0.616 compared with 0.521 for corn, grain to grain.

Against rough board Airy gives 0.435 for beans and 0.344 for corn. His tests used weights of 44 lbs. for corn and 46 lbs. for beans per cubic foot.

Accepting these facts the pressure of soybeans against the bin wall should be slightly less than that of corn, so a bin safe for corn should be safe for soybeans.

The federal government is sponsoring a castor bean crop in 24 Texas counties, the A. A. A. to buy the beans at a guaranteed price of 4c per pound, shelled basis, a half cent over last season's government price. A castor oil extracting mill has been set up at Brownsville to crush the crop.

Grain futures transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade during April aggregated 440,041,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 25 percent compared with March, according to reports made to the Agricultural Marketing Administration. The volume of trading in wheat was 175,066,000 bushels in April and in corn 138,038,000 bushels. Open contracts in each grain declined during the month.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 13, 14. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 15, 16. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 22. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 12.—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Marcus Whitman Hotel, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 12, 13. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

June 17-19. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, De Sota Hotel, Savannah, Ga.

June 18, 19. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 22, 23, 24. American Seed Trade Ass'n. Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y.

June 29.—Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Memorial Union Bldg., Lafayette, Ind.

Oct. 12-13.—Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Oct. 12-13.—Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

The Canadian Wheat Board will recommend that the Board's initial price of No. 1 amber durum for 1942-43 shall be 90c, basis Fort William or Vancouver.

Steady to slightly higher corn prices during May seem probable. After early May much of the uncertainty over the influence of price control legislation and wheat marketing quotas will have been removed. Late spring and early summer is normally a season of improvement in corn prices.—Kansas State College.

AAA Payments for 1942

Conforming with the Nation's wartime need for record production of essential crops and for a continuation of vitally needed soil conservation measures, new rates for parity payments and revised rates for conservation payments under the 1942 AAA program have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In 1942 parity payment rate to corn producers will be 11.1 cents per bushel, and wheat producers 13.5 cents per bushel.

There will be no 1942 parity payments on rice and most types of tobacco because the farmers' 1941 return, including conservation payments, on these commodities is at or above the parity level.

Rates for 1942 conservation payments were tentatively determined last November on the basis of the \$500,000,000 conservation fund authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Later, a reduction of \$50,000,000 was made in the budget request to Congress. In line with this reduction, the conservation payments for 1942 are generally being revised downward. In addition, a further reduction is made in the rates for corn and flue-cured tobacco, because the 1942 allotments for these two crops have been increased 10 per cent over the original figures announced last fall.

The announcement made today does not include changes in the soil-building allowance rates or soil-building practice payment rates under the 1942 conservation program.

1942 Supplement for Uniform Storage Agreement

(C.C.C. Form H—Supplement 3; United States Department of Agriculture; Commodity Credit Corporation.)

The Department of Agriculture has released the terms of the 1942 supplement to the Uniform Storage Agreement. While the rates are not increased as much as asked by many warehousemen, the contract does carry some improvements in both terms and rates. Various conferences were held between members of the Country Elevator Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn., and officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, before this final wording was issued by the government.

The Uniform Grain Storage Agreement was offered in 1940 to all warehousemen interested in storing grain for agencies of the Department of Agriculture. At the present time there are outstanding 8,589 agreements. From time to time rulings have been issued in regard to the interpretation of different provisions of the agreement. Requests have also been received for increases in the schedule of rates.

In order that any ambiguities may be clarified, warehousemen are advised that, except as herein stated, and subject to acceptance by each warehouseman, the following interpretations and amendments will apply beginning with the 1942 renewal date of the agreement or the execution date of any agreement which is executed subsequent to the 1942 annual renewal date:

1. Any warehouseman receiving wheat by wagon, truck, or in less than carload lots, may, with the consent and approval of the depositor, issue a protein certificate for such wheat representing the station average for protein.

2. Under section 10 of the agreement, agencies under the supervision and control of the Secretary will accept deliveries of wheat under the following conditions:

(a) Wheat purchased from the warehouseman or purchased in store in the warehouse, either by the agency ordering the wheat out or another agency, will be accepted only if strictly in accordance with the wheat described in the purchase contract, warehouse receipts and accompanying documents, except as otherwise prescribed by the agency ordering the wheat loaded out;

(b) Wheat received by the warehouseman by rail or water, except as provided in (c) below, will be accepted if the wheat delivered is of a protein content not more than three-tenths of 1 per cent above or not less than three-tenths of 1 per cent below the protein content described in the warehouse receipts and accompanying documents, or is within such variation from the protein content stated in the shipping order representing a group of warehouse receipts; in the latter cases, the grade, quality and protein content which is ordered shipped out will be on the basis of the weighted average of the grade, quality and protein content represented by the group of warehouse receipts; wheat with a protein content below the limits specified herein may be rejected but the warehouseman may deliver wheat of a protein content above the limits prescribed but without any adjustment for differences in value in favor of the warehouseman;

(c) Wheat of any merchantable grade which is fairly representative of the wheat described by the warehouse receipts representing wheat which was received by wagon or truck, or received by rail or water, at warehouses receiving wheat both by wagon or truck and rail or water, where no official grading services and protein laboratories are available, and at such

other warehouses as the Secretary determines are similarly situated, with respect to the delivery of wheat described by the warehouse receipts.

Deliveries accepted in accordance with (a), (b), and (c) above, will be subject to adjustments and settlements provided in section 13, as hereinafter interpreted.

3. Paragraph 11 shall not be interpreted to require the warehouseman to carry insurance against any hazard not specifically mentioned therein, but the warehouseman will be held responsible for failure to provide insurance against those specified hazards with such exceptions as are normally present in standard insurance policies. The failure to provide insurance against hazards not specified, or excepted under standard policy exceptions, will not obligate the warehouseman to indemnify the holder of the warehouse receipts, except to the extent that he would be liable under the other provisions of the agreement or as a public warehouseman. If eligible grain is insured against hazards not specified, and loss or damage occurs, the warehouseman will be required to pay the proceeds of such insurance to the holder of the warehouse receipts.

4. Under section 13 of the agreement,

(a) Settlement will be made by agencies of the Department for wheat delivered, except wheat purchased in store in the warehouse or from the warehouseman, as follows:

(i) For wheat received by the warehouseman by rail or barge, the agency will make settlement on the basis of the shipping order which may cover an individual warehouse receipt or a group of receipts. In the latter case, the grade, quality, and protein will be based on weighted averages. No discounts will be taken for wheat delivered within a range of three-tenths of 1 per cent above or below the protein content ordered out. The market discounts at the point of shipment will be taken for wheat delivered with a protein content in excess of three-tenths of 1 per cent above or below the protein content ordered out subject to the right to reject the wheat as provided in section 2 (b) above. Such discounts will be the difference between the market value of the protein content of the wheat delivered and the market value of the protein content of the wheat ordered out.

(ii) For wheat received by the warehouseman by wagon or truck, the agency ordering out the wheat will establish a weighted average, by crop years, of the eligible wheat owned or pooled by such agency stored by the warehouseman. Shipping orders for such wheat will be based on such averages. In making settlement for the delivery of eligible wheat received by the warehouseman by wagon or truck, credits or debits will be established for the eligible wheat of each crop year covered by each shipping order for over- or underdeliveries in quality (grade, test weight, protein, etc.) acceptable to the agency ordering the wheat out, on the basis of the market value at the point of shipment as of the day after the date of unloading of the last carload under the shipping order; provided, that final cash settlement shall be made directly by the warehouseman and the agency for each car of wheat delivered which grades under the acceptable loan grades established and qualified by the Secretary. Final settlement will be made by each agency of all outstanding credits or debits as of the day after the date the last eligible grain of each crop year of such agency is unloaded or sold or otherwise disposed of. Any debits will be set off against any credits or accrued warehouse charges. Any credits for a crop year not set off against debits

for such crop year will be dropped after final settlement for such crop year and not carried forward.

(b) Settlement for other grain will be made in accordance with section 13 on the basis of the shipping order of the agency ordering out such grain.

(c) Adjustments for overdelivery in quantity shall be made on the basis of each shipping order either by (1) payment of the cash market value at point of delivery, or (2) by the delivery of a warehouse receipt representing the grain overdelivered, or (3) by forwarding another warehouse receipt for adjustment. For cash settlement, the market value as of the close of the market the day after the date of unloading of the last carload under the shipping order shall be used. In case of overdelivery on farm delivery or steel bin delivery, grain warehouseman will not be credited with overage unless such warehouseman files claim and substantiates same that grain is not the property of a producer or an agency of the Department of Agriculture.

(d) In the case of rail shipments by any warehouseman, if official outturn weights are not available at the point of shipment, a tolerance of one-eighth of 1 per cent will be allowed. Such allowance shall apply to the gross weight of the grain shipped.

5. Under section 26, any kind of pooled grain or grain, ownership of which is vested in or acquired by the substituting agency, may be substituted for any other kind of owned or pooled grain, provided such grain is customarily accepted for public storage by such warehouseman. The storage charges under the Schedule of Rates applicable to the grain originally stored shall apply to any substituted grain. The charges for conditioning, insurance, etc., under the Schedule of Rates shall be either the charges applicable to the grain originally stored or to the substituted grain, whichever is higher.

6. The term "grain" as defined in section 28(a), shall include wheat, corn, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans, flaxseed, and any other grain or farm products customarily handled in warehouses in the same manner as grain. The Schedule of Rates applicable to all grain or farm products other than corn and oats shall be the rates established for wheat except that the unloading charge for flaxseed received by wagon or truck shall be 5 cents per net bushel. The unloading charge for grain, other than corn, oats, flax, and wheat stored or to be stored in sacks, received by wagon or truck, in area 1 shall be 3 cents per bushel.

7. The Schedule of Rates attached to said agreement is changed to provide a charge of three-eighths of a cent per month in lieu of one-fourth of a cent per month for conditioning, insurance, and all other charges and to provide for the payment of such charge one month in addition to the number of months indicated in the Schedule, except, that in the case of grain other than corn and oats received by rail or water in area 1, such charge shall be paid for two months in addition to the number of months indicated in the Schedule. In addition, an additional conditioning payment of three-eighths of a cent per bushel will be paid on all grain substituted under section 26 of the agreement, provided the substituted grain remains in storage at least one month. Such additional conditioning charge on substituted grain shall not exceed two payments for any storage year in excess of the rates above indicated, and shall not be made on grain acquired by the substituting agency in store in the warehouse.

8. Section 29 is amended by striking the words, " * * * until the first July 31 thereafter with respect to all warehouses located in the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, and Wyoming * * *".

9. The exception in the first sentence of section 25, relating to the first period for eligible wheat, shall not apply to any wheat, including 1939, 1940 and 1941 loan or pooled wheat when

[Concluded on page 372]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Red Tape Must Be Cut if Needed Storage Is to Be Provided

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: The Government is doing everything in its power to encourage the production of grains and grain elevator operators, as well as ourselves, recognize the fact that food for the soldiers is just as important in winning the war as powder for guns. At the same time, it appears to the writer that the Government is not of the same opinion.

It is well known that agricultural agencies are stressing the fact that the farmers themselves should provide additional storage on the farms for their crops, while they have one or two crops in the granaries already. It is very doubtful that the farmers will entertain this idea.

The fact still remains that facilities must be had for the marketing of the grain through grain elevators and annexes. If we have a reasonable crop the present facilities are inadequate.

You, of course, are well aware that the Government has restricted all construction and that permission must be obtained from the War Production Board for the construction of buildings which would cost \$5,000 and over. In order to secure such permission it will have to be okayed as essential by the County War Board in the county where the building is to be constructed. The application will have to be made by the elevator company or individual who desires to construct an elevator or annex and the application will have to be accompanied with a list on form 200A showing the tonnage and value of critical materials needed in the construction, if any. These forms must be filed with the local County War Board for forwarding to the W.P.B. at Washington and then if Washington sees fit to grant permission they will furnish the applicant with form P-19h on which to make application for priorities on critical material.

The time that it requires to get the necessary application papers made and okayed by Government agencies, as well as the W.P.B. itself, plus the time it requires to secure the material for the construction of these projects, you can readily see that unless some changes are made to speed up construction the grain trade is not going to be able to provide additional storage or replace facilities which may be lost by fire or which are beyond repair.

In addition to the above, at the present time the lumber situation on the west coast is very bad. The Government has of necessity a buying organization on the west coast for Government projects. Due to the fact that the logging operations were restricted this spring on account of extensive snowfall and that the logging camps and mills have lost to the army, navy and cantonment camps a large part of their personnel, the mills are shipping now more than they manufacture. Of course, Government orders come first and a great many of the mills have had to stop supplying their regular customers with their requirements. Summing it all up it means that deliveries of lumber from the coast are very slow and inadequate. The best we can anticipate shipments is from 50 to 60 days.

You can readily see that if and when it is found that the crop is going to be such that additional storage is necessary, that by the time the Government finally acts upon the application and the material can be secured, the crop will be harvested and piled up on the ground.

Unless something can be done to cut out a lot of this red tape and allow a prospective builder to hit the ball one can get nothing done. The possibility of securing added facilities for the storing of this year's grain is very remote at this time.—T. E. Ibberson Co., E. E. Ibberson, President, Minneapolis, Minn.

Little Steel Needed for Constructing Concrete Storage

Grain & Feed Journals, Cons.: Regarding methods of obtaining increased grain storage room for the 1942 crop, it is generally understood that the major problem is the securing of the required steel to build additional storage. Other required materials, such as lumber, sand, gravel and cement are not in the critical list, and there would be no trouble about obtaining them. Apparently it is the Government's present opinion that all available steel is needed worse for other purposes, particularly construction of ships and tanks.

We attended the meeting held at the Nicollet Hotel recently by the Department of Agriculture, and it appears very definite that the present policy of the Government is to encourage the construction of additional storage bins on farms, and also the moving of surplus steel tanks from Iowa and Illinois into Minnesota and the Dakotas.

With reference to this program, one point was brought up at the above mentioned meeting which has some bearing. It appears that in certain areas wheat, which was close to the allowable limit so far as moisture content was concerned at the time it was stored, has now absorbed more moisture so that it is not in condition to carry through another year. This suggests the very important question as to whether there is not a grave liability in storing grain at points where there are no facilities for proper care so far as moisture, etc., are concerned.

There also arises the question as to how extensive farmers will go into the farm building program, and as to whether the steel bins will actually become available for moving into the wheat area, what the cost of moving them will be, and as to the required transportation facilities for moving them.

With reference to terminal storage, we would call attention to the fact that the amount of steel required per bushel for concrete grain storage is only about one-half the amount of steel required per bushel for the type of galvanized iron bins which have been so extensively manufactured and used the past few years. As stated above, the other materials required for concrete storage are not critical materials, and particularly in the Twin Cities and at the Head of the Lakes such concrete materials are abundant and reasonably priced. Also equipment and skilled labor for construction of this type of storage is available on short notice.

One other point occurs to us: We are acquainted with certain companies who have quite large amounts of old cribbed-construction storage scattered at numerous points. Some of this storage is good for a number of years' use yet, but will eventually be replaced. Some of these companies might be willing to help out the present situation by building additional permanent storage at some of their plants under satisfactory conditions, with a view to abandoning or tearing down some of the old wood constructed storage when the emergency has passed.

We do not know whether these suggestions

add anything to the fund of information already available on this matter, and we are in no position to venture an opinion as to where the steel is worst needed, but the above points summarize the situation so far as we can see it from the standpoint of the designer and builder.—The Barnett & Record Co., by J. H. Ravlin, President, Minneapolis, Minn.

Storing Flour Instead of Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals:—In caring for surplus wheat despite the shortage of suitable storage room, some flour mills have been installing bulk flour storage capacity, either in steel bins or, in specially designed concrete bins. Since it requires 4½ bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, much more of the wheat equivalent can be stored in the same capacity as flour than as wheat. I believe, also, that the flour in this final process is easier to keep than wheat in temporary storage. Why could not some of this surplus wheat be ground into flour and held at the mill to relieve the storage situation on grain?—The Day Company, By A. B. Osgood, Minneapolis, Minn.

Another Travesty

Grain & Feed Journals: Have an election today on the AAA wheat program and what a farce it is. I went up tried to vote, have a good sized farm, didn't think they would let me vote, but thought I would try it. Didn't sow any wheat last fall, was changing renters and it didn't fit in with our plans. Saw a farmer, he was mad, thought he had 15 acres of wheat, wanted to vote, of course, he was against the program or he wouldn't have been so mad, they didn't let him vote, although he had 14.7 acres and he had to have more than 15 acres to vote. What a travesty it is on our free Americans, a farmer is prohibited voting on a thing that interests him so much. Election, of course, was one sided.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Difficult to Supply Grain Handling Equipment

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: We have nothing new to offer at this time to facilitate the handling of grain because we, as well as other manufacturers, are being continually restricted in the manufacture of our products, and it is becoming more and more of a serious question whether or not we can continue to manufacture the products we normally sell to the grain trade.

We have already had a number of orders for equipment turned down for priority by the War Production Board, and as the restrictions continue to grow tighter, we are naturally forced more and more into war work. We have been doing war work for some time, but our problem has been to try to help our country and yet help our customers who are also important to the war effort.

It is very difficult for business firms in our position to operate these days with all the uncertainties prevailing, but we are going along doing everything we can to help in all directions and dealing with new problems as they arise daily.—The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., L. S. Strong, President, Minneapolis, Minn.

Congressman Anton J. Johnson of Illinois claims that corn worth 85¢ per bushel can be made into alcohol and into rubber costing 22½¢ per pound.

The government's demand for sharply increased production of industrial alcohol is accused of robbing many large elevators of normal business, for which they had provided large stocks of rye. The government's suggestion that the distillers utilize C. C. C. corn met with prompt acceptance, leaving the elevators holding their rye, and forcing upon them an intensive selling campaign.

Work of The National Association

By S. L. RICE, Metamora, O., pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Assn., before Illinois Dealers

We are beginning to understand the meaning of the name "United States."

Speaking as an elected representative of the grain and feed trade of the United States, I can say that we are truly united behind our government in the prosecution of this war. We make no weasel conditions—we are all-out to win this battle of Armageddon.

Never before has our National Association been called into such active work for and with government agencies. The demands on our time have multiplied until it seems almost impossible at times for our office staff in either St. Louis or Washington to keep up. The important thing to mention here today is that we cannot do this full service for the government until and unless you people, as a state association affiliated with our National Association, give us your entire co-operation.

Our Washington office especially is calling on your secretary and officers for information of many kinds, and the preparation of this information often requires time and effort on your part. But please remember that we are not trying to burden you with senseless and unnecessary requests, but that, usually, we are only passing on to the trade thru your state office the requests that come to us from government agencies. Please give us prompt and entire support because we want the record of this war to show that no trade was better equipped to aid government than is our own.

UNIFORM GRAIN STORAGE AGREEMENT supplement was just completed this past week. The government agencies worked out this supplement after many careful conferences with our Country Elevator Committee, and while it is not as favorable as we thought it should be, it admittedly took into some consideration the fact of our increased and increasing operating costs.

The storage and handling rates in this part of the country remain the same as last year excepting that the unloading charge for flax has been increased to five cents per net bushel. The rates for conditioning, insurance and other charges, which we usually call turning charges, have been increased to three-eighths cent per bushel per month, and in each area the number of months of such allowance has been increased by one month. I can show this better by some examples:

IN ILLINOIS, under the old contract, the country elevator was allowed five months of turning charges for wheat at one-fourth cent per bushel per month; under this new supplement those country elevators will be allowed six months of turning charges for wheat at three-eighths cent per bushel per month, an overall turning increase of one cent.

IN KANSAS the increase is the same as for Illinois. In Oklahoma and Texas the number of months has been increased from six to seven, making their over-all rate increase for the year one and one-eighth cents.

In all of these states under the old contract, corn turning charges were allowed for two months at one-fourth cent per month; under the new supplement you will be allowed three-eighths cent per month for three months. The above rates apply to country elevators or those receiving grain by wagon or truck. For terminal and subterminal elevators or those receiving by rail or water the same increase of rates from one-fourth to three-eighths cent has been made, and the additional month has been granted.

Grain sorghums and soybeans are under the wheat rates for country elevators.

It should be carefully pointed out that the

rates in the supplement go into effect on the renewal date of your contract, which is June 30 in the middle states and May 31 in the deep Southwest. So if you have grain in store and turning charges extend thru and past the renewal date, the old rates will apply before the renewal date and the new rates after that.

THE CUT-OFF is still provided on warehouse-stored loan grain, even tho the government may take ownership of the grain by foreclosure before the renewal date. Corn, never being under loan in the warehouse, does not have the cut-off date.

Last year there was a limited cut-off date for wheat only; under the new supplement there is a limited cut-off for all grains except corn. The cut-off date in the future, however, will not apply to grain which, before the renewal date, is moved to another warehouse for storage. This will leave the cut-off applying only to grain remaining in store on the renewal date in the warehouse which issued the receipt on which the loan was originally made.

PROTEIN CERTIFICATE—Some warehousemen in the wheat areas have been concerned over the first paragraph in the supplement. But this paragraph says only that the warehouseman "may" issue a certificate for average station protein, not that he "must."

Copies of the 1942 supplement have been sent to all members of our National Association, and copies have been sent in quantities to your state secretaries. Each of you should study this contract carefully. You will find some language which will be quite difficult to understand, and for that reason our Washington office will send out some day next week a series of questions and answers about the contract, explaining a number of these doubtful points. In Illinois and Kansas your acceptance of this supplement must be made by May 31 or June 1. In Texas and Oklahoma it was supposed to be accepted by May 1, but the actual distribution of the supplement was delayed from Washington and undoubtedly the government agencies will accept signatures dated later from those states.

ORDER FREEZING PRICES of services and commodities.—One part of the regulation requires that every person selling commodities or services within the coverage of the regulation must maintain records which show the prices charged during March, 1942. There will be considerable extra book work and check-up work under this regulation, but before you complain of the federal requirements just remember that we are in a war for our very existence and that we will have to do a lot of things for a while that we do not normally like. Under this order, manufacturer and wholesale prices go into effect May 11, and fixed prices at retail go into effect May 18.

WAGES—There had been some feeling that the freezing of prices would be accompanied by a freezing of wage levels, but this was not borne out. You must expect for the near future at least to continue under the provisions of the Wage and Hour Act if you are not exempted by the Act itself or an order of the Administrator. Unquestionably the inspection will be intensified this year, especially as to the feed business. Our National Association office for some months has been working on the possible exemption of employees engaged in corn shelling, but the practice differs so widely between sections that it has been impossible so far for us to gather the information supporting either a

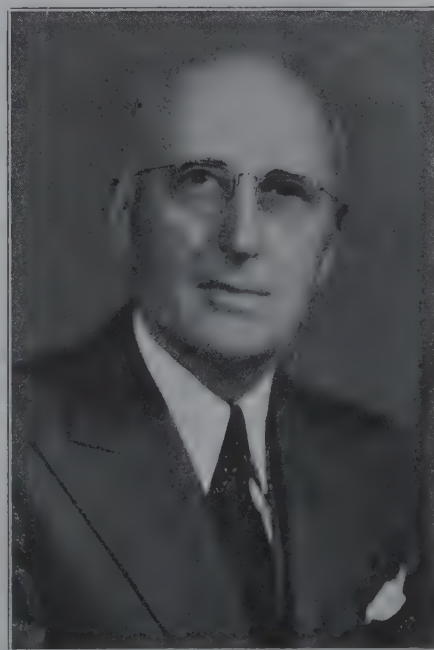
complete exemption under Section 13 of the Act or the seasonal exemptions provided in Section 7.

Recently a committee representing the grain products industry, organized by the Department of Labor, recommended that the minimum wage for the industry be raised to 40 cents. Commercial grain elevators were not included in the committee's recommendation, but feed mixers and retailers whose employees have been covered by the wage and hour provisions would be affected if this 40c idea is approved. Our Washington office took part in this hearing and protested the short notice, but it is taken for granted that the ordering of the 40c minimum will be effected.

STORAGE IS A MORE DIFFICULT PROBLEM than ever before. Now we are facing the 1942 grain harvest in the Southwest. Undoubtedly much of the wheat crop of 1942 will, in some areas at least, have to remain on the farm for a time until commercial storage space is available. Added to the shortage of storage facilities for this new crop is the difficulty in obtaining materials for construction of new facilities. Market committees are meeting about now to consider a permit system for all the principal movement areas. In the meantime, many warehousemen are considering the construction of temporary additional storage facilities.

We have been assured that the warehousemen will be able to obtain a Certificate of Necessity from the War or Navy Department, which would enable him to amortize the cost of such facilities, for purposes of federal taxation, over a five year period. If the war, or the need of the facility ends in less than five years, the cost could be amortized over the shorter period. Added to the demand for storage space for wheat this year will be the demand for extra space for soybeans and flax, so that as a whole the shortage of storage facilities seems bound to present a serious problem in 1942.

Warehousemen, both terminal and country, know that the grain storage facilities of the nation are more than adequate for the crops of any normal conditions, and they know that addition of too many millions of bushels more of space will, at some future time, complicate the problem of use of these facilities.



S. L. Rice, Metamora, O.

WORK THAT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION IS DOING for the trade as a whole. —You will remember that last year the first and best information you had about wheat marketing quotas and penalties came in letters from the National; that even these past few days your first notice of proposed changes and then of final changes in the Uniform Storage Agreement, came to you in letters direct from the National Association or thru your own secretary's office. We are proud of the analyses that our staff has been able to provide to you on priorities and price limitation; in the past few days and quickly after the emergency price regulation went into effect, the News Letter from St. Louis and Washington gave you as much information as was available pertaining to grain and feed.

These are days when many of the problems of our business arise in the nation's capital. Individual men of the trade seldom can afford the time and money necessary to go to Washington to join in conferences for information. Our National Association office literally becomes an extra hired-man for you, employed to do these and many other jobs for you at a cost of twenty-five dollars per year. Membership is growing during these war times, but it is not growing as rapidly as is the volume of work that we are called upon to do. We certainly urge and invite those firms of this area which are more than local in character to join with us in National Association work. Right here I want to thank the members in your state who as members of our important national committees have given of their time and money this past year to help the whole trade. Our Country Elevator Committee has handled the details of the supplement to the Storage Agreement in conferences with government officials; our Transportation Committee has worked on various matters of interest to the whole trade in rates, limitation of transportation facilities, and other subjects; our Arbitration Committees are continually on the job to decide, at very low cost and in a fair manner, disputes between members of the Association; our Feed Trade Affairs Committee has been very active recently as price fixing threatened and then became a fact. We have a whole list of standing committees in the National Association, working for the benefit of the whole trade.

So many of you know that results are obtained toward the solution of our trade problems without sometimes stopping to remember that someone has had to spend much time and money to do the spade work on those problems. There still are people in our trade who are willing to take a "free ride," enjoying all the benefits of our group work but offering neither to pay the small dues or give any personal time to the work. Your own state association has realized this problem for a long time. We have never found the answer, except in the interest of every present member who will go to his non-member competitor or friend and either ask or insist that he join up and carry his part of the load.

Your own state association has been affiliated with our National Association for many years. This affiliation means that your secretary works with and through our national office on matters of national interest to you. He has a claim upon the time of members of our staff in both the St. Louis and Washington offices. Thru affiliated associations—27 of them—our National Association represents more than 2,000 retail feed dealers, almost 4,000 country grain elevators, and hundreds of other members of the trade in the United States.

OUR CONVENTION for 1942 is to be held fairly close to you—at Excelsior Springs, Mo. The dates will be Oct. 12 and 13, and the meeting will be in conjunction with the annual meeting of our affiliated Missouri Association, which means a large attendance.

There may be an "if" in the convention plans because we cannot tell this far ahead just what orders or regulations the government may issue during war time, but we are going ahead with plans for a most important meeting.

WAR POLICY OF ASS'N.—During the emergency we will seek to represent you nationally in a vigorous and intelligent manner. We will help to protect your rights. We will oppose those proposals which threaten you without contributing to the better prosecution of our war effort. We will try to protect your individual business, but we will first devote our efforts toward any service that the government may properly request from us.

If we cannot win this war, our business will not be much good to us under any condition. We intend that the United States shall be on the winning side, and to that end the grain and feed trade of America pledge their unconditional effort. There will be problems galore when peace returns; there will be political questions then to consider, and social complaints to hear. But in this day and year we will waste our chances of winning the war if we spend too much time on incidental questions.

What are the issues in this war? We talk of freedom of the seas, rights of peoples to self-determination, and similar topics. But a friend of mine told me of the comment made recently by a small boy. The boy said it looked to him as if the first problem in this war was whether we will lick the enemy or they lick us. And maybe it's just that simple.

If we are united we will lick them. And we WILL be united for the duration.

1942 Supplement for Uniform Storage Agreement

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it is stored in a warehouse other than the warehouse in which it was stored at the time it first became eligible grain.

10. All of the provisions of the agreement, as amended, shall apply with reference to all grain placed in store after the 1942 annual renewal date as established in section 29, as amended in section 8 above. All of the provisions of the agreement, as amended, pertaining to the Schedule of Rates, including storage, loading out charge, conditioning, insurance, etc., except as provided in section 12 hereof, shall apply beginning on the 1942 annual renewal date as to all grain in store on that date, except that the additional month's payment for conditioning, insurance, and other charges provided for in this supplement shall not apply as to grain which has been in store in the warehouse for a number of months equal to or in excess of the number of months for which conditioning, insurance, and other charges are paid as provided in the Schedule of Rates in effect prior to this supplement. Conditioning, insurance, and other charges which have been earned as of the 1942 annual renewal date of the agreement shall be paid at Schedule of Rates prior to this supplement, and such charges earned subsequent to the 1942 annual renewal date of the agreement shall be paid at the Schedule of Rates indicated in this supplement. All of the provisions of the agreement, as amended, pertaining to substitution, shall apply as to all grain which is in store on the 1942 annual renewal date or which is placed in store subsequent to that date.

At the option of the agency holding the grain, a semi-annual payment of warehouse charges equal to 4 cents per bushel for each bushel of grain which has been in store for at least six months after the annual renewal date of the agreement, shall be made in connection with all pooled or owned grain as soon as practical. All other charges will be paid as soon as practical after the annual renewal date of the agreement.

12. Warehouse-stored loan grain of the 1941 and subsequent crops, to which the Corporation acquires title prior to the first annual renewal date of the agreement after such grain was deposited in the warehouse, shall be considered as grain in the possession of, but not owned by, the Secretary or any agency or lending agency for the purpose of computing warehouse charges until the next annual renewal date of the agreement or the date on which such grain is loaded out or sold, whichever is earlier, except when substitution is made under the provisions of section 26 of the agreement or section 5 above. Regardless of the number of substitutions which may be made for any lot of warehouse-stored grain prior to the next annual renewal date, the period for computing charges with respect to grain so substituted shall terminate at the same time as if no substitution had been made.

13. All warehousemen are hereby advised that unless this supplement is accepted by the warehouseman prior to 30 days prior to the next annual renewal date, the undersigned elects to terminate the agreement.

Devastation by the Green Bug

The Denton, Texas, Agricultural Experiment station reports, "green bugs have completely destroyed all fall and spring planted small grains within the area of Henrietta, Gainesville, Sherman, Greenville, Terrel, Kaufman, Corsicana, Waco, Stephenville, and Graham. This is practically all of the small grain acreage of north central Texas. For about 50 to 100 miles outside of this area there is still a chance for some wheat, but the oats and barley are dead or so severely injured that it is doubted if there will be any harvest."

"The superintendent of the Chillicothe, Texas, station reports that wheat in that area is severely injured and there is a chance of harvest only in occasional fields. Green bug infestation and some injury has been reported as far west as Abilene, Floydada and Childress and as far North as Lawton, Chickasha and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. It is reported that occasional fields of oats have been severely injured or destroyed in all this border areas and wheat is severely infested but not showing severe injury yet."

"In the Denton area the parasitic fly, *Lysiphlebus testaceipes* is increasing very rapidly and appears to be checking the infestation which is now confined to remnant patches of wheat and to grasses and emerging corn. Only the winged forms seem to be on corn but no injury has been noticed as yet."

"The initial infestation of green bugs started in the Denton area in the fall of 1940, when a few farmers lost their oats. The spring and summer of 1941 were very favorable for the maintenance of the initial infestation because of the frequent rains, below normal temperatures and very early volunteer grain."

"Green bugs could be found in all fields of volunteer grain early in September and in all planted fields soon after emergence in October of 1941. Frequent rains thruout the fall of 1941 prevented destruction of a very large acreage of volunteer grains, and in general weather conditions up to date have been very favorable for the increase and spread of green bugs. Our lowest temperature of 8 degrees on Jan. 5, 1942, was accompanied by snow which afforded considerable protection to the green bugs, altho approximately 50% were killed. This freeze came very close to killing all fall planted oats, and if it had killed oats and barley, doubt if we would have had this outbreak of bugs."

The Oklahoma State Entomologist says: "The present green bug infection in Oklahoma is alarming. We have reports which say a rather heavy infestation is present thruout the Southwestern part of Comanche County, eastern and southern part of Cotton County and the eastern part of Tillman County. Some fields of volunteer oats, barley and wheat are almost

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Ferris, Ill., May 4—Intended acreage of oats was not put in as too wet.—Shirley E. Sharp.

Hillview, Ill., May 4—Big acreage of soybeans.—Chas. V. Arnold, mgr., Community Elevator Trust.

Strawn, Ill., May 4—Crops fairly good. Acreage of beans will increase 15%; corn and oats acreage unchanged.—Harry Tjardes.

Utica, Ill., May 4—Oats look good, and a good acreage. A big acreage of corn is expected.—Adolf Jesse, Illinois Valley Grain Co.

Newhall, Ia., Apr. 28—A large increase in soybean acreage is planned by local farmers.—Louie Baumgartner, Newhall Grain Co.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.—Wheat, rye, oats and barley in excellent condition. No beans in this territory. Soil saturation, 4 inches.—Eugene S. W. Cross.

Evansville, Ind.—Heavy rains in southern and central Indiana on May 3 broke the threatened drought and made crop prospects much brighter.—W. B. C.

Helena, Mont., May 6.—Winter wheat is stooling heavily, and altho some scattered winter killing is reported prospects are generally good.—J. G. Diamond, B. A. E., U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Huron, S. D.—Winter grains continued to make good growth. Early seeded spring grains made good progress. Plowing for corn was delayed by wet weather.—B. R. Laskowski, meteorologist.

Cambridge, Ill., May 4—Corn looks good in the ear, but damage is discovered when shelled. We had one lot of 800 bus. 9% damage, and some has run as high as 12% damage.—Geo. W. Hier of Wm. Ringle & Co.

Petersburg, Ind.—Wheat in this section is looking quite promising. While the recent rises in White, Wabash and Patoka Rivers, covered much growing wheat in the lowlands, the water subsided leaving the crop practically undamaged.—W. B. C.

Spearville, Kan., Apr. 22—Wheat in this territory, condition, 100%; acreage, including volunteer wheat, 120% compared to last year. Oats and barley, 100% condition; 100% acreage compared to last year. No corn nor soybeans.—Fred C. Laudick, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Wilbur, Wash., Apr. 27—With about half of the 1,000,000 bus. of wheat still in storage, grain buyers are puzzled as to how they will take care of the oats and barley crop this season. The oats and barley acreage is much larger than in previous years, owing to the allotment program.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 22.—With the exception of a restricted area in western South Dakota, both the surface and subsoil moisture supply is highly satisfactory. Rarely have moisture conditions at the start of the growing season been so uniformly favorable.—Paul C. Rutherford, Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Spokane, Wash., Apr. 29—While the acreage of winter wheat seeding in Washington and Idaho, estimated from field reports, is less than a year ago, it is considerably higher than the 10-year average. Soil moisture conditions were considered generally satisfactory, grain germination good and growth to date excellent.—F. K. H.

Higginsville, Mo., Apr. 21—Most sections of Missouri did not get the intended oat acreage seeded. The agricultural department advocates planting more soybeans of the oil variety, which is the yellow bean. There is plenty of time to plant soybeans and we urge planting beans as the government guarantees \$1.60 per bushel at harvest time.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Independence, Mo.—Approximately 30 farmers of Montgomery County will grow approximately

100 acres of castor beans for the U. S. Government, seed furnished by the government, Russell Stephens, sec'y of the County A.A.A. announced. The beans are to be grown for seed and will be sold back to the government if the present supply is cut off from South America. Castor beans form a basic part of marine paints.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill., May 2—Soybean growers are getting their seed ready; experience has shown that proper cleaning of seed pays dividends in better crops as well as helping to reduce the weeds. The supply of good germination beans is ample, and from present indications the anticipated soybean acreage will be planted. Tests of Illinois plantings show that May seedings average higher yields than those planted in June.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Decatur, Ill., May 9.—Wheat continues to look good and growth is above average in early planted fields, generally stooling well. Growing conditions have been favorable and no other element has entered the picture so far to give anything but an optimistic outlook on this year's small acreage. Official figures show wheat supplies in all positions fully as large as indicated earlier in the year. The most depressing of all is the lack of storage room for the new crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Sacramento, Cal., Apr. 13.—The State's wheat crop is forecast at 10,310,000 bus. (309,300 tons), based upon reported condition of the crop on April 1. This compares with the 1941 crop of 11,656,000 bus. (349,680 tons), and with 12,605,000 bus. (378,150 tons), the 10-year average crop. Production prospects for barley can be considered only fairly satisfactory, owing to poorly distributed rainfall and unfavorable growing weather during recent months.—Geo. A. Scott, L. M. Clarke, Statisticians, Cal. & U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Urbana, Ill.—Farmers are again being warned by the Illinois College of Agriculture of the danger of widespread damage to the corn crop by the insect pest, grape colaspis. Judging by the number of grubs of this insect now in the soil, reports W. P. Flint, entomologist, damage to the corn crop will be as heavy as in the past three years, unless proper precautions are taken. Control of this pest is best accomplished by planting corn late as possible and keeping the ground thoroughly stirred.

Enid, Okla., Apr. 27—This month will probably go down in history as one of greater rainfall than in many years. We hear reports of wheat being too rank in some places with some drowned out. With the advent of good weather, we hope the damage will not be severe either by rains or green bugs. We know there has been some severe damage in the southern part of the state by green bugs, and to oats and barley in other parts.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., May 9.—Again report there are more black soybeans in central and eastern Indiana than will be used for seed. Farmers that ordinarily cut beans for hay are not interested in them this year. Their wheat acreage is smaller than usual, oats crop is smaller, they are intending to sow every acre of soybeans they can and will cut them for seed. They are all short of help and they can harvest beans with the combine and save money and they think they are going to get \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel for soybeans and maybe they will.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 7.—Weather conditions the past two weeks have been far from favorable. Winter wheat shows excellent condition in western portions of the winter wheat belt. Predators and parasites have effectively controlled greenbugs in Texas and Oklahoma and it is believed that losses are confined to ¼ million acres. Spring wheat that was seeded early is up with almost 100 per cent stand and 100 per cent condition. Acreage is definitely under that of last year. Cold and rainy weather has delayed late seeding and northern Minnesota and North Dakota have considerable spring wheat and much of the durum acreage yet to seed. Moisture standing in fields is causing damage in some areas. Outside of being late, spring wheat conditions are excellent where the wheat is above ground. Warm, sunshiny plowing weather is needed to hasten normal maturity.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Topeka, Kan., May 6.—The average depth to which soil moisture extended in wheat fields

this spring in the western two-thirds of Kansas was more than 8 inches greater than last spring, according to the results of the Apr. 21-27 field tests. Land seeded to wheat last fall and land in volunteer wheat showed moisture to an average depth of 45.2 inches this spring, compared with 36.9 inches last spring and 44.4 inches last October. This spring all districts show an increase in the depth of soil moisture over a year earlier, the greatest increase occurring in the Northwest and West Central districts with an increase of 71% and 82% respectively. In comparing the change in depth of soil moisture this spring with last fall, all districts show a slight increase except the West Central which shows a decrease of .6 of an inch, report the state and federal agricultural statisticians.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 9.—Following last week's almost daily rains and above normal temperatures, this week has been one of plenty of moisture in northern Iowa and the northwestern states, but with below normal temperatures. The flaxseed planting in the southern half of this flaxseed belt is virtually completed and this recent cool weather and ample moisture supplies have provided ideal growing conditions. In the northern half of this flaxseed region, that is, northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, especially the big flax area on both sides of the Red River Valley, there is plenty of moisture in the ground. With the weather having turned clear and warm after temperatures reaching freezing in the north (this did not cause any damage as very little flaxseed has been planted in this area as yet) and with it getting too late to plant wheat, the outlook is for a larger acreage of flaxseed than intended earlier and conditions are ideal for the planting and starting of growth of this year's flaxseed crop. With modern mechanized equipment, seeding operations will be completed rapidly. This uniformly plentiful supply of moisture will enable the flax crop in the Northwest to get off to a good start, which is half the battle.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

Kansas City, Mo., May 5.—The wheat crop has maintained its very glowing appearance, and our reports almost without exception are most encouraging. The exception is that in some local sections rainfall has been excessive and severe storms have been experienced, causing many streams to overflow and damage some lowland wheat; however, the acreage affected by such an occurrence is usually quite small compared to the whole. Considerable fear has been expressed because of the unusually heavy and consistent rainfall, but as yet we feel little concern as it is only early May and normal weather should follow at this season of the year. Abandonment of acreage due to the usual causes has been almost nil, and the crop has developed right along from the start of the growing season. Since we can only say that to date growing conditions have remained especially favorable, and no other element has entered the picture to give anything but an optimistic outlook, it appears that Kansas has an excellent chance for better than normal yields. With the average Kansas harvest date about July 1st, it is seldom that we can report such a glowing prospect at this time, and it makes us just a little skeptical about the present condition being maintained. Should rust develop and rains continue, havoc could be wrought in such a heavy stand with such heavy foliage. However, on the other hand, as we approach the harvest date, continued good prospects raise the final prospective yield so that with these things in mind we estimate production at 180,000,000 bus. It appears that harvest will be ahead of normal this year as the plant is maturing very fast.—H. L. Robinson.

Disappearance of Corn

The disappearance of corn during the first quarter of 1942 totaled 773,000,000 bus., 31% greater than in this quarter last year, and the largest on record. This increase in the disappearance of corn reflects the heavy feeding of livestock during the past several months and the increased utilization of corn for industrial purposes.

During the first half of the present marketing year, beginning Oct. 1, total disappearance of corn, including corn fed as silage, was 1,913 million bushels, or about 200 million bushels greater than disappearance in this period of 1940-41. This heavy disappearance of corn reduced April 1 stocks to 1,405,000,000 bus., which is 3 per cent smaller than the record stocks of corn on Apr. 1 last year.—U.S.D.A.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Strawn, Ill., May 4—Corn is back on the farm; 20% of the oats left and 5% of the beans. —Harry Tjardes.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa crop and live-stock reporting service has estimated Iowa stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses totalled 1,480,000 bus. Apr. 1. This compares with an estimate of 650,000 bus. a year ago.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 23—A total of 60,285,905 bus. of corn is held in Illinois under government loans, Lee M. Gentry, chairman of the Illinois AAA com'te announced. Of the amount, 27,338,508 bus. are 1941 corn stored on farms, 14,693,675 bus. are 1938, 1939 and 1940 resealed on farms, and 18,253,722 bus. are Commodity Credit Corporation corn stored in steel bins.

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain during March, 1942, as compared with March, 1941, the latter shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,148,800 (1,287,000); corn, 933,000 (550,200); oats, 233,100 (344,000); rye, 111,000 (8,400); barley, 69,000 (28,000); soybeans, 188,800 (387,000); shipments, wheat, 704,000 (889,500); corn, 441,000 (334,600); oats, 218,400 (350,700); rye, 1,500 (1,400); barley, 6,000 (8,400); soybeans, 62,400 (69,000).—A. E. Schultz, sec'y, Toledo Board of Trade.

Fargo, N. D.—Approximately 67% of the total elevator storage space in North Dakota was occupied by wheat stocks on hand Apr. 1, a report from Ben Kienholz, agr. statistician, stated. Wheat stocks held Apr. 1 were estimated at 38,860,000 bus., 25% larger than on Apr. 1, 1941, and 5 times the 10-year average holdings of 7,750,000 bus. Wheat held in elevators and on farms totalled 103,187,000 bus. for the state as compared to 67,938,000 a year ago and 28,264,000 bus., the 10-year average of both positions.

Ottawa, Ont., May 1.—Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 1, 1942, amounted to 1,413,653 bus., a decrease of 188,691 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week when 1,602,344 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 8,634,853 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the thirty-nine weeks from Aug. 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942, as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba 34,788,233 (47,514,948); Saskatchewan, 91,012,087 (191,321,403); Alberta; 56,024,856 (128,586,984) bus. For the thirty-nine weeks ending May 1, 1942, and the same period in 1941 181,825,176 and 367,423,335 bus. were received from the farms.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	1,668,983	3,174,782	1,785,477	3,572,508
Boston	1,118,609	814,654	1,959,471	
Chicago	537,000	1,287,000	1,540,000	1,661,000
Duluth	2,075,980	2,015,864	3,174,975	19,209,115
Ft. Wm.	23,695,484	13,817,499	38,439,701	26,277,055
Ft. Worth	175,500	99,900	371,250	238,950
Hutchinson	1,131,300	1,408,050		
Indianapolis	123,000	221,000	59,000	315,000
Kan. City	2,638,400	4,062,400	1,539,960	2,651,110
Milwaukee	1,570	6,280		61,600
Minneapolis	4,693,500	6,018,000	2,893,500	2,085,000
Ogden (Utah)	239,000	577,000	163,000	205,000
Omaha	448,598	860,546	414,785	720,085
Peoria	327,000	144,300	493,080	344,400
St. Joseph	224,000	180,800	428,800	267,200
St. Louis	615,000	652,500	573,000	1,249,500
Seattle	13,200	281,300		
Spokane	1,255,800	1,863,400	95,200	54,600
Superior	1,232,326	947,862	1,864,444	764,090
Toledo	737,600	897,000	352,000	643,500
Wichita	897,600	1,804,500	881,600	1,332,000

Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	29,199	51,382		145,116
Boston		1,100		
Chicago	45,000	293,000	552,000	246,000
Duluth	88,340	20,888	100,325	126,326
Ft. William	244,483	307,978	63,657	65,856
Ft. Worth		3,750		
Hutchinson				
Indianapolis	1,500	43,000	31,500	42,000
Kansas City	28,500	19,500	24,000	10,500
Milwaukee		19,630	105,420	197,035
Minneapolis	409,500	582,000	325,500	406,500
Omaha	30,800	1,657	93,800	18,457
Peoria	81,000	95,400	9,600	31,200
St. Louis	87,000	10,500	43,500	94,500
Seattle	6,000			
Superior	41,769	10,492	12,502	68,601
Toledo	217,500	4,200	6,000	5,600

Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	65,246	120,021		
Boston	6,000	8,900		
Chicago	1,419,000	1,372,000	1,446,000	1,187,000
Duluth	15,285	31,245	185,970	92,850
Ft. William	852,174	2,066,053	1,471,065	2,060,008
Ft. Worth	130,500	63,000	300,000	
Indianapolis	566,000	676,000	604,000	116,000
Kansas City	386,000	216,000	394,000	
Milwaukee	9,040	24,860	91,200	49,400
Minneapolis	1,264,500	1,014,750	1,147,500	909,000
Omaha	148,000	54,899	502,052	55,410
Peoria	54,000	265,000	104,000	166,000
St. Joseph	646,000	366,000	256,000	20,000
St. Louis	322,000	348,000	282,500	290,000
Seattle	28,000	24,000		
Spokane	82,000	84,000	6,000	18,000
Superior		5,999	2,187	6,482
Toledo	268,800	590,100	247,800	451,500

Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	265,609	8,721		
Chicago	1,137,000	1,076,000	419,000	364,000
Duluth	252,375	445,048	652,120	398,547
Ft. William	468,199	1,188,776	1,031,912	793,894
Ft. Worth	70,000	3,750	18,750	5,000
Hutchinson	18,750	16,250		
Indianapolis				1,500
Kansas City	476,800	129,600	412,800	63,800
Milwaukee	1,667,860	1,306,520	1,090,425	844,200
Minneapolis	1,705,100	2,427,600	2,526,200	2,429,300
Omaha	270,400	13,887	342,023	15,066
Peoria	358,900	412,600	181,500	242,400
St. Joseph	84,000		45,500	
St. Louis	187,200	137,600	48,000	73,500
Seattle	17,500	11,250		
Spokane	102,400	102,200	25,600	49,600
Superior	101,497	267,875	437,914	134,445
Toledo	55,500	28,000	18,000	18,200
Wichita	4,800	3,900		1,300

Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Baltimore	208,920	175,616		
Chicago	10,003,000	9,374,000	5,789,000	7,144,000
Duluth	1,188,580	234,325	1,738,935	551,021
Ft. William	4,664	3,977	27,844	31,449
Ft. Worth	225,000	121,250	57,500	53,750
Indianapolis	2,281,000	1,846,000	1,539,000	1,880,000
Kansas City	3,311,600	748,000	1,885,500	538,500
Milwaukee	925,350	375,100	575,250	409,850
Minneapolis	1,876,500	367,500	1,921,500	837,000
Ogden (Utah)	7,500	6,000		
Omaha	2,859,013	589,651	2,616,600	1,516,620
Peoria	4,753,340	2,457,300	1,821,900	1,277,400
St. Joseph	2,952,500	196,500	502,500	445,500
St. Louis	2,486,000	700,500	1,452,000	564,000
Seattle	12,000	94,500		
Spokane	22,500	28,500	13,500	4,500
Superior	1,412,338	181,971	923,100	806,642
Toledo	540,000	355,600	387,000	299,600
Wichita	1,600			

Protein can be extracted from soybean meal or flakes with water or dilute alkali, and the extracted portion can be precipitated by acidification to about pH 4.6. Pilot plant operations are under way with adhesives, plastics and textiles in view.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The Crop Reporting Board estimates, as of May 1, the production of winter wheat at 646,875,000 bus. against 671,293,000 in 1941. Of the 38,747,000 acres sown in the fall 6.3% was abandoned. RYE promises 53,297,000 bus., against 45,191,000 bus. in 1941, and the acreage for all purposes was 6,289,000.

Soybean Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1941, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	388,000	712,000	517,000	116,000
Indianapolis	18,000	141,000	15,000	106,500
Milwaukee	21,150	32,430		
Minneapolis	12,000	1,500		3,000
Omaha	3,000	60,000		
Peoria	87,950	370,400	61,500	576,150
St. Joseph	15,000	39,000		4,800
St. Louis	12,800	16,000	40,000	4,800
Toledo	265,000	511,500	49,600	60,000

USDA 1941 Corn Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that Commodity Credit Corporation made 103,658 loans, in the amount of \$79,318,011 on 108,676,801 bus. of 1941 crop corn through May 2, 1942. Loans made to date have averaged 73 cents per bushel. Loans by States follow:

State	No. Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	20,390	27,988,073	\$20,969,661.76
Indiana	1,578	1,685,648	1,254,075.55
Iowa	43,394	46,561,551	33,814,109.79
Kansas	1,809	1,021,295	764,141.63
Kentucky	56	153,098	125,660.78
Maryland	7	4,859	4,081.47
Michigan	6	2,035	1,586.53
Minnesota	8,732	8,057,648	5,572,280.86
Missouri	2,476	1,868,863	1,456,526.48
Nebraska	20,690	17,189,632	12,388,978.61
N. Carolina	25	19,306	11,575.56
N. Dakota	80	102,024	52,856.59
Ohio	836	580,030	451,664.53
S. Dakota	4,062	3,426,384	2,443,133.71
Virginia	1	1,086	684.18
Wisconsin	16	9,266	6,992.75
Totals	103,658	108,676,801	\$79,318,010.83

USDA 1941 Corn Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that through May 2, 1942, Commodity Credit Corporation made 518,792 loans on 358,291,346 bus. of 1941 wheat. The wheat loans made include 118,649,284 bus. stored on farms and 239,642,062 bus. stored in public warehouses. Repayments to date amounted to 45,106,794 bus. and 15,478,021 bus. had been delivered to the Corporation. A total of 297,706,531 bus. remained under loan as of May 2, of which 101,068,861 bus. were in farm storage and 196,637,670 bus. were stored in public warehouses. Loans by States follow:

State	Number Loans	Farm Storage (Bushels)	Warehouse Storage (Bushels)	Amount
Ark.	4	.....	1,795	\$ 1,938.49
Calif.	207	383,381	531,402	792,829.38
Colo.	9,850	3,602,935	6,657,165	10,205,049.63
Del.	989	.....	512,097	601,554.09
Idaho	6,116	2,715,186	6,480,290	7,683,598.06
Ill.	29,169	986,316	10,355,212	12,689,965.24
Iowa	18,139	781,541	5,904,338	7,580,079.46
Kan.	3,026	38,973	715,505	810,061.23
Kan.	103,993	20,009,493	55,023,058	77,774,494.70
Ky.	2,853	.....	1,212,678	1,355,860.06
Md.	3,643	6,169	1,635,210	1,925,965.01
Mich.	3,454	381,682	416,945	805,290.63
Minn.	18,514	3,362,022	3,853,056	7,116,099.65
Mo.	21,447	191,004	5,505,121	5,854,559.10
Mont.	25,136	20,672,953	12,724,591	29,941,614.90
Neb.	49,157	9,833,223	11,418,809	23,894,371.16
Nev.	3	3,933	.....	2,077.90
N. Mex.	460	87,303	714,422	819,792.71
N. Y.	346	14,123	90,645	121,710.77
N. Car.	51	.....	8,456	9,753.34
N. D.	79,955	32,523,856	31,851,387	62,421,983.88
Ohio	16,902	847,888	5,580,635	7,354,112.24
Okla.	33,993	2,401,507	15,281,707	17,077,174.97
Ore.	4,463	2,900,266	11,559,670	13,762,269.45
Pa.	1,700	5,141	140,659	155,811.01
S. Car.	1	.....	1,786	2,178.92
S. D.	48,266	9,844,924	11,148,843	19,860,368.78
Tenn.	1,839	.....	574,232	641,862.06
Texas	23,299	1,944,909	15,800,391	17,305,716.54
Utah	842	1,192,286	369,876	1,244,138.53
Va.	1,272	16,278	366,047	446,906.17
Wash.	8,451	3,532,914	18,674,361	19,500,243.77
W. Va.	62	.....	32,633	36,630.77
Wis.	3	288	.....	173.27
Wyo.	1,487	1,228,790	865,040	2,015,468.88

Illinois Grain Dealers Demand Speedy and Decisive Victory

The 49th annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order by Pres. N. R. Peine of Minier at 2 p.m., Monday, May 4, in the Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

The Rev. R. G. Baker, curate of St. Paul Episcopal Church, led in prayer.

Robert F. Mueller, pres. of the Peoria Board of Trade: I welcome you and hope your visit will be pleasant. In times of emergency we are fortunate in being able to get together. The Peoria Board of Trade stands ready to render any assistance.

Pres. Peine's Address

Pres. Peine thanked Mr. Mueller for his kind words of welcome, and said:

A year ago when you honored me with this office, many of us viewed world events with alarm and hoped against hope that we would be spared this war. Of course those hopes were dashed on the rocks last Dec. 7 at Pearl Harbor, and now we find ourselves in a much more serious situation than any one dared dream of a year ago. This change of conditions has brought many weighty problems and responsibilities, and this is especially true of the Grain Trade as we are handling the important commodity that is needed the world over.

Twenty-five years ago you will remember that we had a slogan of "Food will win the War." And again in this war, our Secretary of Agriculture has enlarged upon that slogan, namely, "Food will win the war, and write the peace."

The grain trade made an enviable record for themselves in the last war and I am asking that they co-operate, and I know they will in any effort to bring this war to a successful and speedy conclusion.

This war will not be won by giving up cuffs on our trousers or doing without sugar in our coffee. The plain hard fact is that we are in a hard war and there is only one way out: Straight thru to victory with a minimum loss of life.

It does not make sense to me that the A.A.A. should at this time pour out millions to our agricultural counties and then have to turn right around and borrow it again.

Personally, it does not make sense to me that the local veterinarian must make several trips to get his necessary tires while every day I see loads of liquor hauled on needed tires. Understand now that I am not a reformer. I merely wish to oppose any activity at this time that does not contribute to our war effort.

Personally it does not make sense to me that we have millions of our young men in the service at small wages, while our government leaders do not have guts enough to enforce longer than a 40-hour week.

Personally it does not make sense to me that our war workers must pay tribute in hard earned money to some labor racketeer before they are allowed to enter some factories where-in they are employed.

Personally it does not make sense to me that we must ration sugar, starting this week, while tons of this commodity are being utilized in non-essential industries.

Return Rights after War Is Over.—I do not mind giving up many, or even all, of my rights and privileges if this will help win the war. But I am giving them up with this solemn understanding, i.e.: that I get every one of them back just as soon as this war is over. Regardless, there is danger in this because it is difficult to regain powers once they are given up.

Government Intervention in Business.—All of which leads me up to a pet peeve of mine; namely increasing government intervention in business, and in our case, handling their grain at the terminals and running it around the brokerage. Now I do not have any financial interest in any brokerage. My only interest is indirect, i.e.: that I get good reliable service from the broker when I ship my grain. The point I wish to make is this. If the government can take over the brokerage business, then surely it is only one more step until they take over your, and my business as well. I am still old-fashioned enough to believe that Government means to govern and not to operate.

There is just one more thought that I want to leave with you. I have just returned from a United States Chamber of Commerce convention where I heard many of our key industrial and military men. The report is not good. When you hear men who know what is going on estimate that we will have a war lasting from 5 to 10 years; an army of 10 million men, and a

national debt at the conclusion of from 300 to 400 billion dollars. It is not good news. For my own part, I am going to stay close to shore; be conservative so that when we get back to normal times again, I will still have my own business to carry on in a normal manner.

Sec'y Culbertson's Report

W. E. CULBERTSON, sec'y, of Delavan, Ill., in his annual report said:

At the time of our last annual meeting there was pending before the Illinois General Assembly two measures that were very objectionable to our members. One was a bill setting up a Wage and Hour Law which would have fixed minimum wages and maximum hours for all elevator employees. The other was a bill intended to bring all employers of one or more employees under the State Unemployment Act, thus imposing a payroll tax on the small elevator whose employees would in all probability never receive any benefits. By keeping constantly on the job, together with the help of other organizations we were able to bring about the defeat of both these bills.

The bill introduced by Senator Hubbard to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act, requiring the landlord to give notice of his lien in order that the lien be effective, was not acted upon due to the fact that it was not reported out by the Judiciary Committee to whom it had been referred for consideration.

Sales Tax on Feeds.—The forepart of July the State Department of Finance changed its interpretation of the Retailer's Occupational Tax Law and issued a new ruling which required the payment of the sales tax on feeds sold to the farmer for the feeding of livestock and poultry. We, together with other organizations, appeared at the hearing in opposition to this new ruling, but the rule was approved and put into effect August 1.

Believing that the Department of Finance had erred in promulgating this rule we joined with the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, and their attorney Mr. Elmer Nafziger, of the law firm of Stevens & Herndon, brought suit to test its legality. On Sept. 18 Mr. Nafziger filed his complaint in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County. On Sept. 23 the Court granted a temporary injunction. On Jan. 7 the Department of Finance, upon advice of the Attorney General, rescinded the rule. On March 30 Mr. Nafziger secured an order from the Court directing the state treasurer to refund the tax paid under protest to those a party to our suits and named in the injunction, and now those a party to our suits have received the refund.

Reshipping Rate on Barge Grain.—The Interstate Commerce Commission after a hearing is-

sued an order authorizing the cancellation of the re-shipping rates on ex-barge grain, to be effective Dec. 22, 1941. However the elevator interests profiting by the re-shipping rates appealed to the courts, whereupon the Interstate Commerce Commission postponed the effective date from time to time that the court could give the matter careful consideration, and about two weeks ago the court granted an injunction setting aside the order of the Commission. Up to now we have not had opportunity to consult with the attorneys for the railroads as to the possibility of appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

The proposal to increase the discount at which No. 3 soybeans might be delivered on future contracts from 2 cents to 4 cents we opposed as we did not feel that in order to meet the emergency existing at the time that a permanent rule should be adopted that would affect the handling of future crops more than it would the 1941 crop, which brought about the request for this increased discount.

During the past year we have handled an increased volume of correspondence in the office.

I am pleased to report that our membership has suffered no loss this past year. We have exactly the same paid up membership as a year ago, and our financial condition is as good, as will be noted from the following statement of receipts and expenditures.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Balance on hand May 1, 1941.....	\$ 513.72
Annual Dues	\$3325.00
Directory Advertising	1301.16
Sales Tax Suit.....	400.00
Total	\$5539.88

Disbursements

Postage	\$ 263.50
Annual Convention	100.18
Telephone, Telegraph and Express	68.72
Office's Expense	6.00
Office Supplies	20.25
Annual Directory	460.34
Dues to National Ass'n.....	100.00
Dues to Chamber of Commerce of U. S.....	15.00
Social Security Tax.....	33.00
Sales Tax Suit.....	310.00
Stenographer	900.00
Secretary's Expense	312.50
Secretary's Salary	2400.00
	\$4989.49

Balance on hand May 1, 1942.....\$ 550.39

The report of Treasurer Fred E. Verry of Armington, showing the same income and outgo as the financial statement of Sec'y Culbertson, was accepted as read.

S. L. RICE of Metamora, O., pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, delivered an informative address, which appears elsewhere in this number.

CLARENCE HENRY, director of education of the Chicago Board of Trade, ably cham-



B. E. Wrigley, Toastmaster, and N. R. Peine, President Ill. Grain Dealers Ass'n.

pioned the rights of private enterprise in his splendid address.

Pres. Peine named the following committees: Resolutions: L. W. Railsback, Weldon; W. A. Webb, Le Roy; Chas. J. Potter, La Rose; H. C. Gring, Farmer City, and T. E. Hamman, Decatur.

Nominations: E. E. Hamman, Le Roy; Chas. T. Rees, Bradford, and John Wallace, Forrest.

R. D. MacDANIEL, vice pres. of the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., told of "Fire Prevention—A War Necessity," condemning the carelessness that permitted destruction of the \$40,000,000 Normandie and one-tenth of our rubber supply in one New England fire. His address will appear later.

Mr. McNAUGHTON, of Peoria, substituted on the topic "Priorities" for Mason W. Haigh, of the War Production Board, who had been called to a school of instruction at Traverse City, Mich. He said:

The form P-100 is used to order materials for maintenance and repair.

The construction order of Apr. 9 practically eliminates all but war work.

P-100 gave an automatic rating of A-10.

Under L-41 remodeling is not permitted in excess of \$500 for residential construction, \$1,000 for agricultural, and \$5,000 for commercial construction. Use PD-200 if you have the material. If not apply to the local housing authority.

The coverage of PD-1A is a catch-all on which you can apply for anything.

The Annual Banquet

Peoria grain men turned out in force to fill the large dining hall of the Pere Marquette.

B. E. Wrigley was toastmaster and John Hansen master of ceremonies. Mr. Wrigley introduced the guests at the speaker's table. He said, "Peoria is a good place for you to convene. The facilities of the inspection, weighing and transportation departments are at your disposal."

Vocalist led the audience in popular songs. The barber-shop quartet rendered several encores. Three girl accordion players paraded. A black-face comedian, Tanglefoot Taylor, was listened to with rapt attention. Jimmy Pickel and Virginia Bailey sang and danced.

Mr. Wrigley said it had been decided to dispense at the banquet with statesmen to tell about the welfare of the country.

TUESDAY'S SESSION began with a talk by J. H. STOUT, chairman of the joint traffic committee. He said:

Mr. Eastman now has charge of your automobiles and your tires.

The O.D.T. has four new proposals this morning.

There is no question that there are widespread abuses of the S/O B/L, but they are in other lines than the grain trade.

I believe, as grain shippers know, that we are not abusing the order B/L. Our efforts should be to accept the order of the O.D.T. specifically,

and to show the O.D.T. that we are not abusing it.

Shippers of grain have told me that various railroads have restenciled their cars with higher numbers. Meeting will be held in Chicago tomorrow on the B/L.

Transportation is going to be restricted.

We are going to suffer if the W.P.B. does not allow more cars and locomotives to be built, as stated by Mr. Eastman.

We can't load a car to capacity with 28-lb. oats.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, sec'y Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n: "We have two distinct problems, storage and transportation. The railroads say they have the transportation problem well in hand. They can haul all that can be loaded.

Mr. STANFIELD of the Agricultural Department read notices of the four conferences to be held on the proposal to change from the water oven to the air oven as the standard for testing moisture of soybeans.

"These oven methods are very scientific and have no application in the field, with the inspectors and the country elevator operators. The water oven takes 96 hours to make a test; the air oven 15 to 20 hours. All the instruments we use in the field are calibrated to the air and water ovens. The air oven would run 1/10 to 5/10% higher than the water oven. Soybeans testing 14% on one would run 14.8% on the other."

W. W. WHEAT, traffic manager of the Peoria Board of Trade: Terminal markets can not make the showing that country shippers can for a modification of the minimum weight rule. There should be a minimum of 80,000, except 64,000 lbs. on oats. The terminal markets have so many cars of different sizes unloaded on arrival that any size for loading is available.

A proposed order is that the railroads would be directed not to issue any shipper's order bill, but to issue a C.O.D. B/L, to be remitted back from destination to the shipper, so the banks would not have anything to do with handling Bs/L.

My opinion is that the grain dealers can make a showing that as to grain it would be a serious mistake to abolish the S/O B/L.

It might be a week or 10 days before you got your money back from the railroad company. It would put the country shipper out of business.

ED. K. SHEPPERD, Indianapolis, Ind.: The practice in nearly every market is to put up a bond to handle the car before the papers arrive so no demurrage will accrue.

CHAS. V. ARNOLD, Hillview, Ill.: The country shipper would be in serious trouble. We have no country bank in our town, and it is 8 miles to the bank. The personnel that would handle the C.O.D. would not get the job done promptly. You would have to make the farmer wait for his money.

SECY CULBERTSON: Along comes an agency of government that will take away the S/O B/L that has been abused by the fly-by-

night. The banker has always given the grain man the money the minute he slapped down the B/L and draft.

A. C. KOCH, Breese, presented the auditing committee's report that the accounts have been carefully kept, and it was adopted.

Resolutions Adopted

For Decisive Victory

WHEREAS, our country is engaged in an all-out war with the Axis Powers for the preservation of democracy and the American way of life, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we affirm our loyalty and a steadfast determination both as individuals and as an association to spare no effort to bring about a speedy and decisive victory.

Fresh Sample for Federal Appeal

WHEREAS, the establishment of a bureau of federal inspection is predicated upon the idea of a super-inspection department to supervise original state or board of trade inspections to the end that the interest of the producer and the country dealers should be respected, and that the inspection should have uniformity and equity, and whereas certain practices that tend to nullify these ideals have been developed, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, 1st. That in all cases of federal appeal there shall be a fresh sample secured.

2nd. That the appeal inspector shall be denied any prior knowledge of the original inspection.

3rd. That in all cases of federal appeal, whether the grade is sustained or reversed, an inspection fee shall be charged.

4th. That no information respecting the inspection at the original market shall be forwarded to any other market to which the car may be reshipped.

Would Retain Shipper's Order Bill

WHEREAS, there is now pending on the part of federal authorities a proposal to abolish the existing Shippers Order Bill of Lading, an instrument long established as a vital protection for the owner of grain in transit, and absolutely indispensable to its purpose, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we convey to the proper authorities our urgent and unqualified concern over the proposal, as it affects our own business, its adoption would not only immediately and inevitably hamper and disrupt the orderly processes of trade relations but create a constant and calamitous threat to the financial security of producer and shipper alike.

FURTHERMORE, as a compensatory and remedial procedure we urge our membership to expedite all possible the prompt handling of ladings which should nullify any benefit to be gained by the proposed action.

Appreciation of Speakers

RESOLVED, that we express to the Peoria Board of Trade and its entertainment committee, our cordial appreciation of their gracious hospitality and generous entertainment; and also to Messrs. S. L. Rice, Clarence Henry, R. D. MacDaniel for their able contributions to the convention program.

OFFICERS named by the nominating committee were unanimously re-elected, as follows: Pres., N. R. Peine, Minier; 1st Vice-Pres., I. B. Barrett, Streator; 2nd Vice-Pres., F. C. Dewey, Annawan; Treas., Fred E. Verry, Armington.

DIRECTORS elected include T. E. Hamman, Decatur, and the following re-elected: L. J. Colehower, Wenona; A. C. Koch, Breese; L. M. Walker, Gilman; H. C. Gring, Farmer City. Holding over are: N. L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski; Chas. J. Potter, LaRose; L. W. Railsback, Weldon; L. B. Walton, Mayview; W. A. Webb, LeRoy.

Adjourned sine die.

Peoria Notes

There was no registration fee.

"Keep 'em Flying" was a trick card presented by the Seedburo Equipment Co.

Glen B. Hill, Jr., was the youngest badge-bearer, aged 7 years. Hill, Sr., manages the Federal North Iowa Elevator at Mansfield.

Pencils were distributed by the Cleveland Grain Co., matches by the Seedburo Equipment Co.

Registration was supervised by L. W. Patzer of Sec'y Culbertson's staff, aided by J. D. Stevens and J. D. McCann of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., which furnished the badges.

In Attendance at Illinois Convention

From Champaign, Ill. B. M. Faucett of I. H. French & Co.

[Concluded on page 380]

Officers and Directors Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria



L. to R.: Director H. C. Gring, Farmer City; Sec'y W. E. Culbertson, Delavan; Director W. A. Webb, LeRoy; Pres. N. R. Peine, Minier; Director L. W. Railsback, Weldon; Director A. C. Koch, Breese, Ill.

Defense Highlights Texas Convention

The Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 45th annual convention in the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Friday and Saturday, May 8-9. Morning sessions only were held, leaving plenty of time for convention visiting.

Friday Morning Session

PRESIDENT WARREN A. HOWARD, Dallas, presided at the opening session.

REV. PATRICK HENRY, JR., pastor, Preston Road Christian Church, pronounced the invocation.

JOE E. LAWTHOR, Dallas bank president, warmly welcomed the delegates, and told several humorous stories that received quick applause.

W. R. ARCHER, Houston, gave the response, praising Dallas as a progressive convention city.

Our Problem

LIEUT.-COMMANDER BARRY HOLTON, naval aviation cadet selection board, Dallas, talked soberingly on the war effort, giving his personal impression. Highlights were:

People are what they are educated to be, and live the way they are taught to live. Ancient Spartans were rigid militarists because that was the purpose of their education. Athenians left a wealth of culture and philosophy, because they believed in that sort of thing and so directed their education.

American education has been intellectual. Only recently have we sought to include in our educational programs a little physical and vocational training. We have never taught our boys to kill, but the Germans and the Japanese have, and they are tough opponents. We have been asleep at the switch. We haven't thought in terms of guns and cannon and dive bombers. They have. This will be a long war, and a tough one. Our enemy recognizes no rules. We will have to do the same.

Our problem is to rise to the occasion. We must turn over-night into killers or we will be killed. We cannot wait to educate our young people. The situation is grave. We are at war. Prepare for a 10 or 12 year war. Our enemies are formidable, and we have a long fight on our hands.

Business men must carry their share of the burden. They, too, must fight. The longer we wait, the better it is for our enemies.

Grain Trade in Defense

SAM L. RICE, Metamora, O., president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, spoke on the grain trade's part in the war effort. He believed the people are coming to understand the meaning of "United States." Thru the tragedy of war, we have come to understand the necessity of being united. We want the record to demonstrate that the grain trade is equipped and prepared to help the government in its war effort.

Mr. Rice's address appears elsewhere in this number. It reviews the new CCC Form H contract, freezing of prices, wage legislation, prospective construction of new storage space, and ass'n affairs.

Mr. Rice promised the closest of cooperation of the national ass'n with government action to "win the war."

SEC'Y A. G. CAMPBELL, Fort Worth, announced his resignation; trusted all members would work as closely with the new sec'y, when he is appointed, as they have with him.

Com'ites

PRESIDENT HOWARD appointed the following com'ites:

RESOLUTIONS: R. E. Wendland, Temple; Harry L. Kearns, Amarillo, and K. K. Smith, Fort Worth.

NOMINATIONS: T. E. Melcher, El Campo; J. J. Fite, Amarillo; Albert Brown, Lampasas.

Adjourned to Saturday morning.

Banquet

An excellent dinner, dance, and floor show was held in the roof garden of the Adolphus Hotel Friday evening. Most convention delegates brought their ladies and the banquet hall was well filled thruout the evening.

Saturday Morning Session

PRESIDENT HOWARD keynoted the second session as a transportation discussion.

Car Shortage

L. M. BETTS, Washington, D. C., Car Service Division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, termed the car shortage and storage space shortage as unprecedented in history. While periods of large crops have occurred before, other business did not claim all of the car supply. Railroads have a problem in meeting the car supply situation because of demand in war industries as well as in agriculture.

Railroads and elevators went thru last year with an enviable record because they cooperated. This year the acute shortage of storage space complicates the problem and requires continued close cooperation between shippers and railroads.

We need more freight cars and more locomotives. It looks as tho WPB will give us the locomotives we need, but we will get 50,000 fewer than the 200,000 cars that we will need this fall. That means cars must be used more efficiently. We may have an order to load all cars to full carrying capacity. There dare be no delay in loading and unloading.

Curtailement of transit privileges to some extent is to be expected. We may expect restriction of inspections to two in transit and one at destination, and we hope for one and one.

We promise you cars enough to handle all grain which can be unloaded promptly. The net position of the western railroads today is better than a year ago in that they have 34,000 more box cars in their possession. But we will not be able to place 30,000 empties on sidings to await loading as we did last year.

Primary and terminal market elevators are filled 65% to 91% (the latter, Kansas City). Regulation will be necessary to distribute fairly the small available storage space.

ODT has ordered that there may be no cars used for cross-town traffic, Mr. Betts said. Interpretation of the order eliminates cross-town movement of bulk grain. This is a hardship which may be corrected on due complaint.

PRESIDENT HOWARD asked whether a permit system will be established on the movement of grain at the start of harvest.

Mr. Betts believed a permit system would be effected before harvest. "We cannot take a chance this year on piling up cars.

"At Minneapolis last year the embargo and permit system worked efficiently on storage wheat, yet allowed free wheat to move un-

restricted. We do not expect much free wheat this year, due to the government loan rate. We do not expect an embargo to apply to free wheat at the start of harvest."

Truck Restrictions

S. J. COLE, Dallas ODT office, explained new restrictions on the movement of trucks under Order numbers 5 and 6.

Present transportation must last for the duration, he said. The bottleneck is tires and drastic restrictions are necessary to make them last.

One order requires that local deliveries be restricted to 15 miles; another that trucks be loaded 100% one way and 75% on return. Circuitous hauling in excess of 10% is denied. Trucks must move by the most direct road route. We have no authority to extend relief from these orders.

Order No. 15 requires that in addition to these restrictions, the total monthly mileage must be reduced at least 25%. Pooling of equipment will be necessary. Pooling arrangements should be submitted to ODT before being effected. One of the requirements will be the mileage record of your trucks.

The farm division of ODT has a plan for pooling of farm trucks in use, but an order has not yet been issued.

Special permits may be issued by local offices of ODT to cover exceptional cases, but such orders have not been issued.

One dealer proposed to establish a warehouse some miles from his regular place of business, so that he could pick up return loads.

R. E. WENDLAND, Temple, reporting action by the ass'n's legislative council, offered the following, which the delegates voted him authority to convert into a resolution:

Texas Stand on Truck Restrictions

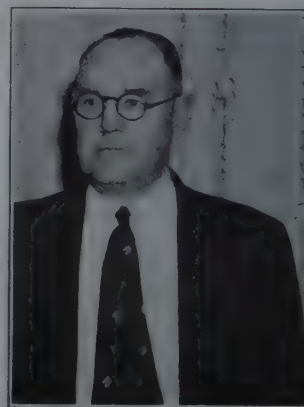
We, the members of Legislative Council of the Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Association have made a careful and detailed study of General Order O. D. T. No. 5, Part 501, Conservation of Motor Equipment concerning private carriers of property from Chapter II—Office of Defense Transportation, and having considered the resulting effect of said order, hereby bring to this Association in general assembly the following conclusions and recommendations for procedure:

FIRST: The members of the Grain and Feed Industry are willing to do everything possible to contribute to National economy, conservation of equipment, and the full promotion of all efforts to victory in the present war.

SECOND: We feel that our industry is vital to the war effort by supplying feeds, and in the handling of grain, and grain products.

THIRD: We feel that highly competitive methods have developed one of the most economical methods of transportation of feeds and feed stuffs, grain and grain products to the ultimate consumer by handling these products with our system of private delivery service.

FOURTH: We feel that in spite of our desire to cooperate in every suggestion, plan, or order issued by the authorities in Washington, that a great mistake has been made in certain sections of General Order O. D. T. No. 5, Part 501, which if enforced according to instructions will literally paralyze the war effort directed toward increased production of all types of foods origi-



E. G. Barks, Plainview, elected pres. Texas Grain & Fd. Dirs. Ass'n.

nating from the farms. We refer specifically to Clause 501.26, Paragraph B, of this Order, which requires that all private trucks must haul a load of 100% capacity as prescribed in this Order based on the tire rated capacity of said truck from point of origin to destination, and same order requires that 75% return load on each and every load. We refer to Clause 501.24, Paragraph G, which we quote, (g) The term "circuitous route," means any route or combination thereof which exceeds the most direct highway route by 10%. We offer you the following as our recommendations:

(1) That all established grain firms who deal in the handling of agricultural products either in the raw or processed be exempted from the provisions of Paragraph 501.26B, and 501.24, Paragraph G, or be given special permission to operate their trucks.

(2) In event the authorities cannot agree immediately to this exemption that said authorities grant a stay of execution of this Order for a period of at least thirty days beyond June 1st, 1942, in order that a workable, practical, and economical plan may be devised by which the private motor carriers may in some manner perform the much needed services that they are now rendering directly to and for the production and consumption of agricultural products.

Crop Reports

FRANK WHITE, Dallas, reviewing crop conditions, spoke of extensive green bug damage which has reduced wheat prospects to 35,000,000 bus., and reduced prospective oats, and barley crops to return of seed. Wheat in the Panhandle is growing thick, which may lead to low test weight. More rain may prove damaging. Sorghum acreage will equal, at least, the acreage of last year.

MRS. E. H. MILLER, Kansas City crop forecaster, said Texas can still raise 37,000,000 bus. of wheat, regardless of reported damage.

FREDERICK DINES, Amarillo, Texas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, said the Panhandle has plenty of moisture and the combination of drilled and volunteer wheat has led to thick growth, and he anticipated an increase in the next government wheat forecast. Green bug damage is heaviest in spring oats and barley.

Ass'n Changes

Vote of the membership changed the by-laws of the ass'n to coincide with the trade rules of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; and established dues in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at \$25 annually.

Resolutions Adopted

CHAIRMAN R. E. WENDLAND read resolutions prepared by his com'ite all of which were promptly adopted. These sought regulation of itinerant truckers, offered appreciation of the services of officers and speakers, and offered condolences to the families of members deceased in the last year.

Officers Elected

ELECTION placed: E. G. Barks, Plainview, president; J. S. Lindsey, Houston, first vice-president; Charles R. Wilson, Coleman, second vice-president. Directors: Ray C. Ayers, Slayton; Lloyd V. Nelson, Claude; K. K. Smith, Fort Worth. Sec'y A. G. Campbell, Fort Worth, continues until a new sec'y is selected by this board.

Texas Convention Comment

H. A. BUHRKUHL, Kress: We won't have to worry about storage. We won't have more than half a crop. Green bug got our crop. Oats and barley will not even produce seed.

BERT THORNTON, Lockney: Green bug has done considerable damage. Wheat has not yet snapped out of earlier damage. However, we expect a good crop.

HOMER THOMAS, Enid, Okla.: I met a farmer on the train. He said he would wait to see what his wheat crop will do before he puts up any farm storage. Then it will be too late.

Texas Convention Notes

LADIES were entertained in the Danish room with a review of "Mission to Moscow" and a tea.

MARKET quotations were kept up-to-the-minute on a huge black-board in the meeting room by Jas. E. Bennett & Co.'s Claude M. Rush.

LEO POTISHMAN puzzled delegates mightily with a trick knife which opened and closed only when he pronounced magic words, and with cards that changed their spots.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH recorded the registration on a teletype, and indexed the names on a huge board at the registration desk. Registration totalled more than 200; held representation from major southwestern markets like Wichita, Enid, New Orleans, and Kansas City as well as both terminal and country points in Texas.

Wiley Akins, head of Burrus Feed Mills, gets credit for a bang-up entertainment and floor show following the banquet. It included a troupe of Balinese dancers from Java and Sumatra, never before appearing before a crowd of grain dealers.

SAM L. RICE, Metamora, O., president of the Grain & Feed Dealer's National Ass'n, promptly made many new friends in the Texas grain trade, and attractive Mrs. Rice charmed their hosts and hostesses.

ROSES were distributed at the banquet, and perfumed each coat lapel.

WITH CUSTOMARY completeness, feed ingredient manufacturers, bag manufacturers, machinery men, commission firms, terminal elevator operators, and others, kept visitors entertained.

J. C. BRACKETT and Earl Ferguson say that a very popular gentleman these days would be someone who would develop an efficient bin stretcher to supply the current need for storage in the southwest.

When the price of corn is 85c and the average price of hogs, say \$12.75, the farmer by selling his corn on foot gets more than \$1.25 a bushel. They probably will send to market such a tonnage of hogs before the snows of the winter fly that the packing plants of the country will be taxed to capacity to handle them.—St. Louis Daily Live Stock Reporter.

Idaho is showing marked interest in growing soybeans, largely due to use of soybean meal in feeding dairy cattle and poultry, which is big business in Idaho and eastern Oregon. Some of the 18 samples of soybeans planted in Idaho in 1941 thru the efforts of the Idaho Farm Chemurgic Com'ite, altho planted late and not acclimated yielded up to 28 bus. per acre.

The Tanks Are Coming

No, they are not Jap tanks—they belong to the CCC, are being transported by truck from the Iowa corn belt to the Kansas breadbasket. They will be distributed in approximately 60 Kansas counties. They will have a combined capacity of between 15 and 20 million bushels; will be used to store only CCC-owned wheat, which will be from the 1941 or previous crops. They may be filled either directly from farm-stored stocks or from country elevators, which would in turn provide elevator space to relieve farm-stored stocks.

We are told that much of the so-called government red tape will be eliminated in carrying out this gigantic project. Unusual authority will be delegated to local AAA county committees who will obtain leases on locations for erection of these bins. They will supervise the erection of and filling of the bins. These bin sites will not be located on farms, but will be placed near shippings stations adjacent to good highways and weighing facilities. These bins will each hold from 2500 to 3000 bushels.

Elevator men, farmers and everybody in the local community are expected to co-operate in this program. It is calculated there will be 1200 truck loads of these bins move into Kansas. We have mentioned only the part of the program affecting Kansas; another 30 or 40 million bushels of these tanks may be distributed into Nebraska, the Dakotas and, possibly, other states.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y, Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Ass'n.

Ammonium sulfamate is expected to be made available commercially soon for use as a weed killer.

Flour mills of the United States ground 367,637,556 bus. of wheat during the 9 months ending Apr. 1, against 360,132,893 bus. in the like period ending Apr. 1, 1941, as reported to the Bureau of the Census by 1,095 mills.

Collapse of Overloaded Elevator

The roof and the foundation was all that was left together when the grain elevator at Yale, S. D., toppled over on the railroad tracks Apr. 15.

The load of 15,000 bus. of wheat was too heavy for the structure. No windstorm was reported, and the wreckage lay where it fell, sprawled out.

The Farmers Elevator Co., which operated the house, writes that it went over just 15 minutes before train-time, and held trains up for one and one-half hours.



Wreckage of Farmers Elevator that Collapsed at Yale, S. D.

(Continued from Page 377)

M. C. Kabel, Urbana, represented the Urbana Laboratories.

Pillsbury Flour Mills was represented by Allan Moore, Chicago, and Edward P. Palmer, Springfield.

FROM INDIANA: L. E. Greenwood of W. C. Babcock Grain Co., Rensselaer; Lew Hill, Indianapolis; Ed K. Shepperd, Cleveland Grain Co.

INSURANCE COMPANIES were represented by J. E. Brong, V. L. Frennetier and A. R. Schroeder of Millers National Ins. Co.; J. D. Stevens, Jack D. McCann and R. D. MacDaniel of Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Bloomington had R. Hasenwinkle of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co.; Herbert J. Moore.

W. J. Krings, sec'y, and R. R. DeArmond, weighmaster, represented the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

ASS'N SECRETARIES: Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois.

SOYBEAN PROCESSORS: N. P. Noble of Swift & Co., Champaign, Ill.; D. S. Shellabarger and Jack Clark of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.; H. J. Kapp and W. C. McGuire of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur; Elmer Hopke, the Central Soya Co., Gibson City.

From Decatur: C. P. Cline, H. W. Glessner, T. E. Hamman, Eugene H. LeGrand, Ross Livergood.

THE SUPPLY TRADE was represented by Oscar Anderson and Geo. J. Betzelberger of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; Casey Jones of the National Distillers Corp., New York; C. W. Deveys, Union City, Ind., the Produlac Co.; J. M. Deck, Kewanee Machine & Conveyor Co.; B. W. Boxmeyer, the Pronto Products Co., manufacturer of fumigants; C. A. Rodebaugh, the Hoosier Mineral Feed Co.; W. H. McClintick, the Paul J. Hagerty Equipment Co., distributors of the Nu-Hy Grain Buckets.

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, was represented by that tall young man, P. W. Burrows, C. H. Clark and L. W. Faulkner, whose exhibit embraced nearly a full line of sieves, probes, scales, Boerner Divider, barley pearler, deep bin thermometer, respirators, goggles, and above all the Steinlite Moisture Meter.

FROM ST. LOUIS: H. C. Banks of Terminal Grain Co.; H. L. Boudreau; Pete Knowlton of Checkerboard Elevator Co.; L. F. Schultz; F. H. Sommer, and R. E. Wiese.

CHICAGO GRAIN FIRMS were represented by Richard A. Bodmer, Del Gerdorn, Sam J. Haight and Wm. Tucker of Lamson Bros. & Co.; Carl E. Bostrom, C. H. Stout, E. S. Herron, Jr., M. B. Hitzemann, Gus Klein, W. G. Nelson and Art Davis of Lowell Hoyt & Co.; Omer Fleming and Sigmund Straus, both of Havana, for the Continental Grain Co.; Squire N. Cavitt, Wm. H. Ogden; K. B. Pierce, Steve Hereck; Jas. P. Ryan; C. R. Phillips of the Cleveland Grain Co.; Phil Sayles, Chicago, and Wm. F. Drum, St. Louis, for Cargill, Inc.; Bill Moorhead; A. W. Lipsey of Norris Grain Co.; E. C. Brunko, Quaker Oats Co.

ILLINOIS country grain shippers included the following (arranged alphabetically): Louis C. Abenbrink, Edwardsville; LeRoy Allison, Easton; Charles V. Arnold, Hillview; Roy Atherton, Walnut; W. C. Bishop, Delavan; Henry Blessman, Gridley; L. N. Bowman, Winnebago; Harry Bruininga, Glasford;

J. E. Carsten, Cullom; A. B. Chrisman, Meredosia; John Cleary, Rutland; Louis J. Colehower, Wenona; O. A. Collins, Tuscola; Geo. A. Cook, Morris; Talmadge E. Decker, Brocton; D. D. DeForest and LaVergne DeForest, Galesburg; Leo Delaney and Russell Delaney, Wapella; Chas. B. Dewey and R. V. Dewey, Henry; John Dewey and J. C. Dewey, Camp Grove; Clyde R. Febus, Lake Fork; Chas. Gingerich, Loda; H. C. Gring, Farmer City;

Everett E. Hamman, Leroy; V. T. Hamman, Sullivan; Hugh B. Harrison and J. A. Harrison, Chenoa; C. Hauter and Frank Bauman, Morton; George W. Hier, Cambridge; Glenn B. Hill, Mansfield; R. Hippen, Forrest; R. J. Hogan, Seneca; J. H. Honefenger and O. Honefenger, Owaneco; John F. Hubbard, Lincoln; Adolf Jesse, Utica; Chas. P. Kennell, Camp Grove; Clark C. King, Pittsfield; A. C. Koch, Breese; Robt. W. Leetch and Ira Lehmann, Forrest; Fred Lyons, Havana; V. L. Marks, Kempton; Glenn D. Marshall, Stronghurst; Ray McCord, Farmer City; Ray McGraft, Warrensburg; John McLuckie, Lostant; Wilbur Payne, Streator; N. R. Peine, Minier; Chas. J. Potter, LaRose; H. H. Potter, Galesburg; Paul Pratt, Armstrong; L. W. Railsback, Weldon; C. T. Rees, Bradford; C. Rieser, Benson; F. W. Reuter, Hillsdale; Hal Rowe, Kenney; Walter Schick, Lincoln; Shirley E. Sharp, Ferris; J. A. Simpson, Minonk; C. O. Snedeker, Ipava; H. J. Sterenberg, Crescent City; M. J. Stotler, Streator;

P. F. Tabor, Sullivan; Richard Talbot, Manito; Harry Tjardes, Strawn; R. P. Vanetten, Easton; C. W. Van Gundy, Arcola; Harry P. Velda, Bradford; Fred E. Verry and Thos. A. Verry, Armstrong; J. F. Wallace, Forrest; L. B. Walton, Mayview; J. P. Watkins, San Jose; W. A. Webb, Leroy; C. B. Wesley, Sidney; O. B. Wheeler, Long Point; Ed H. and R. M. Wheeler, Onarga; Virgil Wilkey, Secor.

Nebraska Ass'n is Coming Back

Due principally to the untiring work of its new secretary, Phil Runion, Lincoln, with the aid of those stalwarts which are the backbone of every association, the Nebraska Grain Dealers and Managers Ass'n, has taken on new life which should carry it to enviable heights.

Having but 18 members a year ago, the 14th annual convention of the ass'n was called to order in Omaha April 26-27, boasting a membership of 100. The enthusiasm displayed at the meeting indicated this number would be surpassed even before the books of the convention were closed.

PRES. GUY JONES, Eagle, called the meeting to order and after expressing gratitude for the increase in membership and the excellent attendance at the meeting, read his annual report from which the following is taken:

President Jones' Address

We are facing a condition at present, the like of which has never been known in history. Practically all the world is at war.

Citizens of the best and most practical government of the world has ever known, we have a responsibility in the present emergency, that not one of us can afford to shirk.

At the present business faces changes many of which cannot be clearly foreseen. If the debts now being incurred are to be paid, this country must accept payments in goods and services. This means one thing, a lowering of tariff barriers and perhaps the removal of tariffs on many articles.

The international debt problem is only one of the reasons for the need for freer movement of goods over international boundaries. Another important reason that may confront us in the future is the use of the airplane transportation purpose. The collection of tariff duties on goods moving by rail and ships is a fairly simple matter, but the policing of international boundaries against smugglers who use airplanes is an impossible task. There are other reasons for freer movement of goods in international trade, many of which are basic causes of the present world wide strife. Nations go to war when they find their people oppressed by inability to obtain needed goods.

Restriction of trade results in such oppression.

All of us hope to live in a community where we have home owning neighbors and where the community meets in open discussion of our problems. Together we find out what is the best thing to do the interest of national unity and to protect our class against selfishness and greed which is ever present in great emergencies such as we are passing through.

The next few years are going to be trying times for grain men. You are going to need a grain association more and more as years go along. There are plenty of grain men who believe we do not need a grain association, they say associations never did them any good directly, but suppose we had no grain dealers' associations in the United States. You would have to go to your state legislator and to Washington, D. C., personally, yourself; in the first place it would be too expensive. In the second place you wouldn't get much done. As it is now, you have your National Grain and Feed Dealers Association, of which their secretary is in Washington most of the time, and of which the Nebraska grain dealers are members. You as grain dealers work with your State Association, your state association works with the National Association.

Since the passage of Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933 many changes have taken place and many are going to take place. All the grain dealers know this Act was not passed for the benefit of the grain dealer, yet it is our job to fit into the picture under changing conditions. About 3 weeks ago I heard Dr. Judd speak; he was a medical missionary in China from 1925-1939. He is considered one of the best informed persons on the Far East in the United States. Dr. Judd said if we want to lick the enemy, namely, Germans and the Japs, we must organize. The German and Jap soldiers are no stronger, no braver or better soldiers, but under dictators they are very well organized and that is why they are on an equal basis today. For instance take the Commodity Credit Corporation with whom we are in the grain business. How else could they determine the majority of opinion of the complex phases of our business if we didn't have an organization such as the grain dealers.

In closing I would like to leave this thought with you, buy as many bonds as you can afford.

Put your spare dimes and quarters into war stamps. This is every American's war and every American must do all he can to see it through to victory.

SEC'Y RUNION in reporting the ass'n's activities during the past year said in part: A year ago this ass'n was at low ebb, but I am quite sure that at the end of another year you will have an ass'n of which you may all be proud. Our office can render several services which are of value to you, and we urge each of you to take full advantage of them.

One of the most important functions of an ass'n of this kind is to do its utmost to prevent the passage of legislation which is detrimental to the trade. Part of the dues you pay for membership are paid into the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n of which your ass'n is a member. The national ass'n maintains an office in Washington, and its representative there keeps in close touch with what is going on, and in turn, through its bulletins, keeps the affiliated ass'ns advised of events of interest to the trade. It is only through affiliation with the national ass'n that ass'ns such as ours can keep abreast with what is going on in Washington of interest to us.

We have plans for improving the ass'n to your greater benefit. For the past several months we have been sending our bulletin to every dealer in the state, in the hope we could create greater interest in the ass'n, and attract new members. In a short time this practice will be discontinued, and only members will receive the bulletin. It is our hope all trade members in the state fully realize the need for an organization such as this, and will support it by sending in their memberships. Make use of our office, and aid your officers by inducing others to join.

GLENN LEDIOYT, sec'y Nebr. Grain Improvement Ass'n, Lincoln, talked on Preventing Grain Losses. His remarks on Nebraska Barley, which will be published later, are of particular interest.

RALPH HANKS, AAA, Lincoln, in discussing grain storage stated: It is better to worry about what we will do with a large crop, than about not having it. If we allow the new crop to be stored on the ground it will deteriorate and become of little value. We believe a system of farm storage to be the better solution of the problem. If such a system is put into effect the grain can be handled in an orderly manner. By storing on the farm, it can be moved to those points where and when needed. This works to the benefit of all. There is as much wheat in

[Continued on Page 392]



Guy Jones, Eagle, Neb., Re-elected President

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Clearwater, Cal.—Construction of the stucco building to house the Clearwater Feed Co. is near completion.

Lanare (Riverdale p. o.), Cal.—The Poultrymens Co-op. Ass'n has constructed four metal grain storage bins of 18,000 bus. capacity each on the loading right of way of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Tulelake, Cal.—Samuel Edward Martin passed away recently at his home in Klamath Falls. Mr. Martin was one of the partners of Martin Bros., local feed mill and grain warehouse owners. They formerly were in the milling business at Merrill.

Petaluma, Cal.—Thirty or forty empty sacks beneath a chute on the lower floor at the Golden Eagle Milling Co. plant caught fire, recently, but early discovery of the blaze prevented spread of the flames, the sacks alone being damaged.

El Cajon, Cal.—Robert L. Swarengin, who recently bought the Valley Feed & Fuel Co. plant, is constructing a 50x50 ft. warehouse at the west rear of the present building for hay storage and to provide additional warehouse space. The present building will be remodeled and loading and unloading facilities changed.

Sacramento, Cal.—Commercial grain storage facilities in California have a total rated capacity of 103,268,000 bus., including 15,751,000 bus. for bulk grain and 87,537,000 bus. for sacked grain, the federal-state crop reporting service reported. New facilities reported under construction, or planned in the immediate future would accommodate an additional 2,348,000 bus. The survey of grain storage facilities was made during March by the A. A. A.

CANADA

Kitscoty, Alta.—The Alberta Wheat Pool and Federal grain elevators recently were damaged by fire started by a short circuit.

Winnipeg, Man.—Louis Saurette, 59, president of the Parent Grain Co., and prominent farmer of Letellier, Man., died recently.

Vancouver, B. C.—A. H. Thomsett, grain broker and former head of Earhart & Thomsett, has taken a position as assistant to Robert M. Bryan, regional controller of feed and flour for British Columbia.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Alberta Wheat Pool recently mailed 42,000 checks to members in various parts of the province for money totaling \$390,261.27, representing 5% of elevator and commercial reserves collected from members 1923 to 1928. The payment of this money was authorized at the annual meeting last fall. Under the plan \$423,391.53 is due, but the balance is being held until addresses of reserve holders who have moved are determined.

ILLINOIS

Gilman, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has completed installation of a new scale.

West Ridge, Ill.—George Harvey, formerly of Murdock, is new manager of the local elevator.

Industry, Ill.—William Gunning has added a new grinding and mixing room to the Industry Elevator.

Urbana, Ill.—W. W. Reichard recently installed a 15-ton 22x9 ft. scale, at his elevator, erection and reconditioning by the Putnam Scale Company.

Walnut, Ill.—Atherton Grain Co. has installed a new head drive purchased from R. R. Howell Company.

Port Byron, Ill.—The local elevator was sold at auction recently and is being dismantled.

Augusta, Ill.—The Augusta Farmers Co-op. Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter in its elevator.

Natrona, Ill.—The San Jose Co-operative Co. has bot the Natrona Elevator, which it has operated under lease for several years.

Lacon, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. has built a waterproof pit and railed the siding. Eikenberry Const. Co. did the work.

Trenton, Ill.—Two concrete grain storage bins, each 44 ft. high, with a capacity of 25,000 bus., have been erected at the Trenton Milling Co. plant.

Franklin, Ill.—The W. C. Calhoun elevator was in the direct path of the tornado which struck this community May 2. The structure was ruined.

Rockford, Ill.—Swanson-Plambeck Corp. recently granted a state charter, has taken over the feed and grain business of the Farmers Feed & Locker Co.

Nashville, Ill.—Wallace Huegely of the Huegely Co-op. Elevtr. Mfg. Co., is a candidate for mayor on the City Party ticket, subject to the election June 9.

Peoria, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois will hold its 1943 convention here Feb. 2 and 3, with headquarters at Hotel Pere Marquette.

Milmine, Ill.—The Milmine Grain Co. has purchased a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Scale with deck 24x9 ft. and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Stronghurst, Ill.—The Stronghurst Grain & Mer. Co. is building a concrete corn crib 44x30 ft., with a capacity of 12,000 bus. to handle both shelled and ear corn.

Henkle, Ill.—Guy Parks, formerly connected with Norris Grain Co., and with A. C. Curry, is the new manager of the Henkle Grain Co. He succeeds Bob Politsch.—Steve Hercek, John E. Brennan Co.

Paxton, Ill.—Earl T. "Doc" Albee is the new manager of the Paxton Farmers Grain Co. succeeding Ben L. Andrews who was killed in an automobile accident recently.

Paris, Ill.—The Illinois Cereal, Inc., is remodeling its wood storage and will install a bulk loading system for meal and grits. Eikenberry Const. Co. has the contract.

Lensburg, Ill.—Gustav Gaubatz, farmer, has succeeded Jerome Prediger at the Lensburg Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, the latter having been transferred to New Athens.

Mendota, Ill.—The Federal North Iowa Grain Co.'s local elevator, under management of C. J. Bader, has installed a new Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 50-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

Alton, Ill.—The officers, directors and branch and district managers of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. met here recently to view the rebuilt Stanard-Tilton mill here, which the company now owns.

Stonington, Ill.—The grain bins which formerly were attached to the south elevator before it was moved, were sold at public auction to Marion Beck. The two bins will hold 5,000 bus. of shelled corn.

Genoa, Ill.—Merriman & Sons recently let a contract to Geo. Saathoff to remodel their elevator. A new leg and head drive, spouting and 12 duct Hall Distributor will be installed and a waterproof pit added.

Cheneyville, Ill.—A. R. Falter, manager of the Perdue Elevtr. Co. at Perdueville (Paxton p. o.), Ill., has purchased the local elevator and lumber business from Meddie Buck and will take possession July 1.

Delavan, Ill.—The Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. has replaced its feed grinder with a 100-h.p. Blue Streak Hammer Mill and added a second feed mixer. A 30-ton Soweigh Scale with a 24-ft. deck has been installed to replace the old scale.

Quincy, Ill.—The three-story main unit and office of the Pape & Loos Milling Co. was destroyed by fire early Apr. 24.—P. J. P.—The company has taken an option on the old Quincy Grocer Co. building and is open for business there.

Morton, Ill.—The Hauter Grain & Coal Co. recently installed a Howell Head Drive and 5-h.p. motor; new head and boot pulleys; new spouting; new Steinlite Moisture Tester. The receiving pits also were remodeled. George Saathoff had the contract.

Troy, Ill.—Albert Oberhaus of Sandwich, Ill., lost three fingers when they were drawn into a new hammer mill he had just installed at the Troy Grain Co.'s elevator. After emergency attention was given he was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital at Highland.

Decatur, Ill.—After a delay of over four months machinery is being installed in two new solvent oil extraction buildings at the Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., plant. It is expected to have the addition completed and ready for operation by start of the fall's soybean harvest.

New Athens, Ill.—The Lensburg Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has leased the New Athens Mill from the State Bank and will open for business as soon as equipment can be put in running order. The plant will be operated as an elevator and feed mill with Jerome Prediger, now manager of the Lensburg elevator, in charge. Paul Hanft, who conducts the Excel Feed Mills here, will move his grinder and mixer to the mill and will assist Mr. Prediger.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Maizetown (Sidell p. o.), Ill.—A new drive-way is being built at the Sidell Grain & Feed Co. elevator and other remodeling is being done. George Saathoff has the contract.

Bradford (Springfield p. o.), Ill.—The Bradford Co-op. Ass'n elevator escaped damage in the tornado that swept thru the community May 2, altho Oliver Nickelson, mgr., advises us apple trees just across the track were blown down and considerable damage was done east and south of the plant.

The annual meeting of the Midwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists was held May 4 at the Board of Trade Grill, at which time election of officers took place. H. S. Mitchell, was named chairman. F. D. Machon was promoted from sec'y to vice-chairman, and F. C. Buzzelle was named sec'y.

Peoria, Ill.—One of four public conferences to give interested persons an opportunity to consider a proposed amendment to the official grain standards of the U. S. for soybeans was held here May 7, 2:30 p. m., on the Exchange floor, Board of Trade. The meeting was sponsored by the U. S. Agricultural Dept.

New Berlin, Ill.—We were very lucky when the tornado swept thru this section May 2, as it did no damage to our elevators. It uprooted trees 100 yards on both sides of us but evidently raised as it passed over us.—K. Murphy, Murphy Grain Co.—The Farmers Grain Co. writes that its elevator was not in the path of the storm.

Morris, Ill.—Elevator managers of this district recently entertained their employees at a dinner and program at the Morris Country Club. R. B. Sanford of Chicago, director of sales and service in the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n gave a talk along lines of interest in the handling and shipping of grain in the various elevators in the Chicago area.

Eldorado, Ill.—The concrete foundation for the Shawneetown elevator is being put in, the site for the new location of the structure being in the industrial section of the new town. The elevator will be moved from its present location in the old section of town. Workmen are dismantling machinery and the building will be divided into three sections during moving operations.

Waverly, Ill.—The W. R. Turnbull elevator has been sold to Richard Whalen. The elevator had been leased to Fernandes & Co., Springfield, last year, but has not been operated recently, as the last train operated on the C. S. & St. L. was on May 21, 1941, and the road has since been junked. Mr. Whalen came here from Franklin and began operation of the old Waverly Milling Co. elevator on Jan. 1, 1926.

Decatur, Ill.—The Decatur Soy Products Co. recently filed suit against the West Grain Co. of Newman, asking judgments totaling \$6,100, alleging the amount was lost thru failure of the defendant company to make deliveries of soybeans, which it alleged were bought for future delivery in 1941. In June, 1941, it is alleged, the defendant company agreed to deliver 10,000 bus. of beans at a price of \$1.15 a bushel. When the delivery was not made, the plaintiff claims that beans were bought on the open market at a cost \$5,000 greater. It is alleged that the Decatur company suffered a loss of \$1,000 thru failure of the defendant company to deliver 1,000 bus. of beans which it agreed to sell at \$1.37 a bushel, and that \$100 was lost thru failure to deliver 3,000 bus. at an agreed price of \$1.49½ a bushel.

Payson, Ill.—Jno. Walker has been collecting for subscriptions to the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS without authority from its publisher and without reporting to it. Checks made payable to the publisher can not be cashed by swindlers without committing forgery, a penitentiary offense.

CHICAGO NOTES

Russell W. McDermott recently retired from membership in David A. Noyes & Co.

Thomson & McKinnon have moved their offices to the Continental Illinois bank building.

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of May, 1942, under the provisions of Rule 352 at 5 per cent per annum.

Arthur A. Clement, 69, a member of the Board of Trade from 1923 to 1940, died Apr. 25 at Tucson, Ariz. He was a member of Clement, Curtis & Co.

John H. Caldwell, vice-pres. of the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Daniel L. Raymond, vice-pres. Victoria Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; James H. Kramer and Benj. L. Ulrich with E. M. Combs & Son, Chicago, recently were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade. Robert J. Hogan, Seneca, Ill., also has been elected to membership in the Board.

The monthly dinner meeting of the Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents, held May 5, was called to order by 2d v.-p. E. R. Anderson, supt. Midwest Elevator, who immediately turned the gavel over to Gilbert Lane, new national president. Mr. Lane reported on the Omaha meeting of the Society as did National Sec'y Dean M. Clark. Because of his loyal support of the Society, Wirt D. Walker, pres., Arcady Farms Milling Co., was presented with a certificate of honorary membership, voted him at the Omaha meeting. Pres. Lane appointed W. H. Gassler, supt. Calumet Elevator, chairman of the nominating com'te and asked that he select its members. Much discussion was given plans for the 1943 annual meeting of the Society, which will be held in Chicago.

INDIANA

Brookston, Ind.—The Brookston Grain Corp. has been dissolved.

Winamac, Ind.—The Co-operative Elevator is installing a new hammer mill.

Selma, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. recently installed new Superior "CC" Cups in its elevator.

LaOtto, Ind.—The LaOtto Grain Co. will build an office and make improvements to its elevator.—A. E. L.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Sandusky Grain & Coal Co. has installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester in its elevator.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has enlarged its office and some improvements are being made to its plant.—A. E. L.

Wadena, Ind.—Timothy J. Harrington, 83, formerly a grain dealer here and at Otterbein, died, recently, at his home in Lafayette.

Aurora, Ind.—Aylor & Meyer have installed a Kelly Duplex Hammermill and also a Kelly Duplex one-ton capacity Vertical Mixer.

Avilla, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. built a 10x18 ft. addition to its office and will install a second mixer in its feed mill.—A. E. L.

Marengo, Ind.—Henry T. Waynick, 75, died Apr. 28. Mr. Waynick and a son, Lee, formerly operated the Marengo Mlg. Co.—H. H. H.

Evansville, Ind.—The new concrete storage addition to the E. H. Morris River Elevator has been completed and grain is being taken in.—H. H. H.

Judyville, Ind.—The former Davis Grain Co. is operating as the Thos. E. Davis Grain Co., the partnership having been dissolved early this year following the death of F. S. Davis.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr., Inc., celebrated the formal opening of its uptown store recently with a program of entertainment and distribution of free prizes.

Churubusco, Ind.—The Cherubusco Grain & Coal Co. made recent installation of a ton Vertical Mixer with motor and drive which they bought from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Hazelrigg (Lebanon R. F. D.), Ind.—The Hazelrigg Grain Co. has purchased a 20-ton 24x9 ft. deck Fairbanks Truck Scale with full capacity beam, sold and installed by the Putnam Scale Co.

Grass Creek, Ind.—Lester DePoy, former manager of the Lincoln Elvtr. Co., Lincoln, Ind., is new manager of the Hirsch Bros. Grain Co. A new truck dump is being installed at the local elevator.

LaGrange, Ind.—The Home Grain Co. elevator was broken into recently, but no money had been left in the office Irvin Shultz, manager, stated. Papers had been sorted and the safe ransacked, but nothing was taken.—A. E. L.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will limit its convention this summer to one day, to be held here in Memorial Union Bldg., June 29. Problems of vital importance to the grain trade will be discussed at the day's sessions.

Geneva, Ind.—Employees of the Geneva Milling & Grain Co., Geneva Elvtr., Bryant Elevator and Bryant Hatchery enjoyed a business and social evening recently. After the business meeting the evening was passed bowling and lunch was served.

Vallonia, Ind.—Fire which started in the garage of the Bundy Milling Co., destroyed the big structure and its contents, including 11 large cargo trucks. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 with part insurance. It is expected the company will rebuild.—W. B. C.

Nappanee, Ind.—Burglars who broke into the Nappanee Milling Co. elevator the night of May 1 opened the driveway door and drove away in the 1941 Ford pick-up truck stored in the elevator. The truck has not been recovered. On the same night entrance to the H. L. Sylers Elevator was gained by breaking a rear window. However, the unlocked safe contained no money.—A. E. L.

Buffton, Ind.—Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular dinner meeting May 11, 7:15 p. m., at the Wells County State Forest Lodge, four miles east. As a special feature of the occasion an address was delivered by Major E. L. Olcott, Intelligence Division of Indiana, his subject, "Bringing Home Our War Efforts." Ladies of the Reformed Church served the dinner at which many ladies were present as guests. Orville Badertscher is president of the ass'n, L. R. Rumsyre of Columbia City, sec'y.

Winchester, Ind.—Government is playing heck with some of our best grain firms up around Logansport, Ind., they have just taken over some 2,000 acres of splendid land, a lot of it within 1½ miles of one of our most expensive elevators, land that was largely used for grain farming, which will be a total loss to the business. Suppose there will be away over 100,000 acres of good farm land turned into government property since the war began. Possibly won't hurt the grain business so much as it will bring in a lot of people that will buy feed, coal, and other commodities that all of our country elevators now handle.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

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Grain, Seed and Cereal Trades

Elevator owners of northern Indiana who have not been visited by burglars in recent weeks should be patient, because the present gang is expanding into many counties, and they should be along soon. State and local police should unite with owners in a definite plan for protection during a wave of burglary such as the present one. Professional burglars usually "select" the places to operate where they can be reasonably sure of making a good haul with safety. Therefore if no large sum of money is available, and if some dangerous obstacles are provided, the "game" would be over. The ordinary iron safe is not a serious barrier to professional burglars.—A. E. Leif.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Sam A. Holder, Board of Trade grain inspector of the Indianapolis market, suffered a heart attack April 28. The doctor has ordered him to his home for a complete rest.

Grain merchants who purchased Indiana truck license plates before new law was declared unconstitutional can secure a rebate of the increase in fee by applying before June 1 to Bureau where plates were purchased.—Sec'y Fred K. Sale.

The Sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is seeking two check forgers and needs your help. One about 47, ruddy complexion, black hair, gray eyes, 6 ft. 1 inch, 200 lbs. Drives a black Plymouth coupe. The other about 25, 5 ft. 7 inches, 135 lbs., dark eyes, sharp features, wears cap and brown leather jacket. Notify Fred K. Sale.

Indianapolis, Ind.—All sales of grain to truckers at your elevator, are not considered interstate transactions, even tho the grain eventually may go outside the state. Grain sold and shipped to an Indiana point and receipts come from within the state, are not considered interstate in character by the Gross Income Tax Division, and are subject to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% tax.—Sec'y Fred K. Sale.

Horace Edgar Kinney, 83, former president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, died Apr. 20 in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he had been passing the winter. Mr. Kinney entered the grain business here as successor to the business of Closser & Co. His company, incorporated in 1910 as the H. E. Kinney Grain Co., became one of the larger grain exporting enterprises of this part of the country. He maintained his office in the Board of Trade Bldg. until his retirement 12 years ago. In 1890 Mr. Kinney was elected to membership of the board of governors of the Board of Trade, serving in that capacity until his death. He was president of that organization for the years 1896-97.

IOWA

Dawson, Ia.—R. S. Witter, 72, retired grain man, died recently.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Kerber Milling Co. is installing a new 2-ton feed mixer.

Ellsworth, Ia.—The Ellsworth Elvtr. Co. is installing new steel ventilators in its elevator roof.

Liscomb, Ia.—Johnson & Bartine have installed a new half-ton feed mixer in their elevator.

Sheffield, Ia.—Several coal storage bins of the Farmers Elevator were destroyed by fire recently.

Buckingham, Ia.—The Buckingham Grain Co. is building new grain pits and enlarging its driveway.

Hinton, Ia.—The Hinton Feed Mill has been transferred to Clark Bros., who have taken possession.

Newton, Ia.—Guthrie Seed & Feed Co. recently installed a new belt and Superior "CC" Elevator Cups.

Webb, Ia.—The Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. has installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester in its local elevator.

Farson, Ia.—The Farson Lumber & Grain Co. recently equipped its elevator with Superior "CC" Elevator Cups.

Gladstone, Ia.—M. C. Rucker is covering his 10,000-bu. elevator on the Milwaukee railroad with corrugated sheet steel.

Melbourne, Ia.—The Johnson Grain Co. equipped its elevator with a new belt and also Superior "CC" Elevator Cups.

Gilman, Ia.—M. B. Mason, formerly engaged as salesman for a Marshalltown grain company, has opened a feed business here.

Montezuma, Ia.—Paul Peterson recently let a contract to A. L. Smith to renail siding on his elevator and paint the structure.

Beaman, Ia.—The Beaman Co-op. Co. has been incorporated, the charter for the revamped organization having been issued. E. G. Elliott is manager.

Calumet, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased the Mehrens grain elevator, Dr. D. M. Mehrens, administrator for the estate of his father, announced.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Chamber of Commerce voted to extend an invitation to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa to hold its convention here this fall.

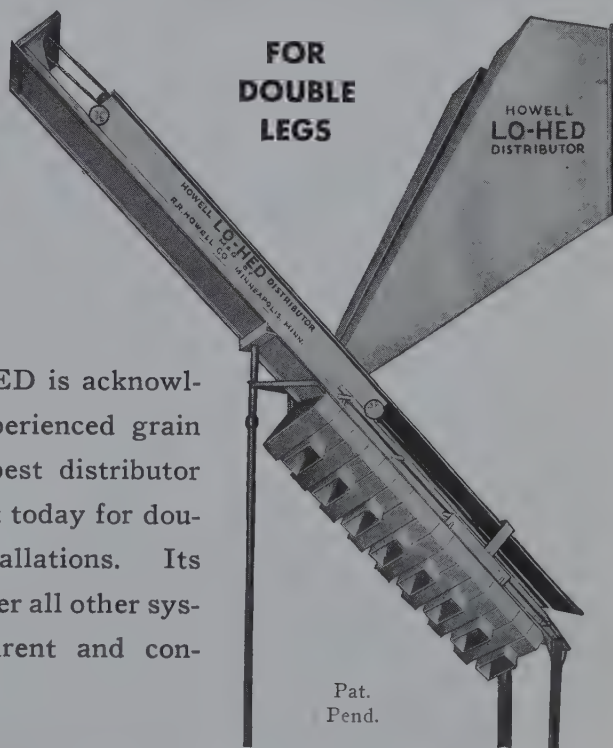
Emmetsburg, Ia.—Fred Kerber, owner of the Kerber Milling Co., has installed a new two-ton feed mixer. Mr. Kerber also recently installed new ground feed bins.

Spirit Lake, Ia.—C. W. Beatty has accepted a position as manager of the Spirit Lake Community Elevator, replacing Ernest Colby, who left for service in the army.

Gilman, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will install a new Soweigh 20-ton Scale, with 24x10 ft. wood deck and Soweigh Direct Reading Type Recording Beam.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Forrest Wanberg and Leonard Blewitt of the Central Popcorn Co., Schaller, Ia., will establish a \$60,000 soybean processing plant here soon if they can secure priorities on necessary building materials. Options have been taken on a two-acre plot of ground in the east section of the city on which to locate the proposed plant.

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R. R. HOWELL COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Faulkner, Ia.—Belz & Co. of Conrad has again leased the business known as the Faulkner Elevtr. Co., until July 12, 1943. John Meinders will continue as manager.

Vinton, Ia.—The Vinton Farmers Supply, Inc., has been incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, Wallace E. Campbell, Carl G. Orsinger, Glenn C. Brown.

Carnarvon, Ia.—The Ronald Meyer Popcorn Co. is installing a new Soweigh 30-ton Scale, with concrete deck, 36x10 ft., and equipped with a direct reading type recording beam.

Earling, Ia.—William Dresen, employed at the Miller Grain Co. elevator, severely sprained an ankle recently when he swung off a box car on which he was working and missed his step.

Paullina, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has completed its office. The building is of hollow tile and brick construction, and strictly modern thruout. A 30-ton Soweigh Scale was installed.

Ogden, Ia.—W. C. Walker Grain Co. will install soon a Fairbanks Truck Scale with 34x10 ft. deck, and a type-registering beam. Part of Mr. Walker's plan is to build an office around the new scale.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—William Scofield has been granted a 30-day leave of absence from employment at the Loveland Elevtr. Co. and has gone to Ft. Madison as a guard at the Iowa state penitentiary.

Onawa, Ia.—Vern Rounds, ass't at the Farmers Elevator for the last 24 years, has been appointed to succeed A. D. Post as manager of the elevator, Mr. Post is retiring, his resignation effective June 1.

Keystone, Ia.—The Keystone Merc. Co., managed by Wm. Bernstorff, is operating the 15,000-bu. elevator of Bernstorff Grain & Coal Co., under lease, and is covering the elevator with galvanized sheet steel.

Highview, Ia.—At a recent meeting of the Highview Co-op. Elevator it was decided the company would purchase \$1,300 in war bonds during the year 1942. Don Adams is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Dunbar, Ia.—Dunbar Co-op. Elevtr. is cementing its elevator driveway, making new cement dump and has installed a new giant truck lift. Wm. Jackson is the manager.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Carroll, Ia.—The Leo G. Brinkman Grain & Coal Co., headed by Leo G. Brinkman, has installed a 30-ton Soweigh Truck Scale with 40x10 ft. deck, and type-registering beam, and will build an office around it.

Taintor, Ia.—The Taintor Co-op. Co. is building an office building to replace the one that burned Jan. 10. The new structure will be 20x50 ft., 18 ft. high, with basement. It is expected to be completed about June 1.

Portsmouth, Ia.—About 40 farmers and feeders attended a meeting here recently at which feeds and feeding were subjects under discussion. Howard Thompson, of Omaha, and Mr. Fuller, manager of the Des Moines Elevtr. Co., gave brief addresses.

Riverside, Ia.—A community home coming was staged by Piper Grain & Milling Co., recently. More than 550 of the local farmers and their families attended at the St. Mary's Hall to see colored movies of their friends and neighbors who trade at the elevator, and to eat 40 dozen doughnuts, 155 lbs. of "Mexican hairless dogs," and hundreds of gallons of coffee. The movies were augmented with other local entertainment, including vocal and instrumental music and community singing.

Clinton, Ia.—M. E. Cook, advertising director of McMillen Feed Mills and Central Soya Co. in Ft. Wayne, Ind., for the last four years, has been named general advertising manager of the commercial feed division of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., with headquarters here.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—Charles Sproul, new manager of the Quaker Oats Elevator, has moved his family here from Spencer, Ia. For two years Mr. Sproul was sec'y of the Spencer Chamber of Commerce, and for the past year had been employed at the Kerber Milling Co. plant at Emmetsburg.

Percival, Ia.—A. B. Wilson Grain Co., headquarters Nebraska City, is completing construction of a 2-bin, studded, iron-clad annex to its local elevator. The annex is 20x20 ft. square, 34 ft. high, and brings the total of storage space in the plant to 27,000 bus. New local manager is A. L. Hagelberger.

Thornton, Ia.—Several coal storage bins of the Farmers Elevator burned, recently, when flames spread to the structure from a bonfire which Boy Scouts had started nearby. Approximately three tons of paper which had been collected by the Scouts and was stored in the coal bins, were completely destroyed.

Ticonic, Ia.—The Ticonic Elevtr. Co. elevator owned and operated by Marion Nicholaisen burned to the ground Apr. 21. The fire is believed to have started from an overheated motor in the top of the elevator. About 10,000 bus. of shelled corn were stored in the structure. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Hurley (Rockwell p. o.), Ia.—Herbert Strahorn, manager of the Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society elevator, died recently. He had undergone a surgical operation in University Hospital, Iowa City, recently. Before coming here he was manager of the Farmers Grain & Elevtr. Co. at Abbott up to the time that elevator burned.

Bigelow, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator was burglarized for the second time in a little over a year, recently, when thieves forced an entrance to the structure and succeeded in opening the vault. The loot amounted to \$14.92, \$500 in small locked safe in the vault remaining untouched. The safe had been tipped over but no effort had been made to open it.

Scranton, Ia.—The Scranton Farmers Elevtr. Co., managed by J. A. Jones, has installed a one-ton horizontal feed mixer. The company has no grinder. Mgr. Jones says he can have grinding done by a portable hammer mill cheaper than he can own a mill, but mixing service is in demand to fill the current demand for livestock and livestock products.

Ralston, Ia.—Jim Meyers was held at Maryville, Mo., on a warrant from the sheriff of Carroll County, wanted here on charges of breaking and entering in connection with the recent burglary of the Farmers Elevator and attempted burglary of the vault of the Exira elevator. Meyers was held at Marysville, charged with the burglary of the Bank of Conception at Clyde early in April.—P. J. P.

Beaver, Ia.—Mgr. H. L. Smith of the local elevator of Quaker Oats Co., has extended his office over the elevator's old engine room (the elevator was equipped with electric motors last winter), finishing the interior with attractive plywood. At the same time he put two large windows in a corner of the office in which to show company merchandise, and fitted the former office space with merchandise shelves and racks. One feature is the bookkeeper's high work desk. The middle part of the desk, facing the customers' room, has been fitted with a glassed-in display pocket, lighted indirectly.

Plainfield, Ia.—Clark Stufflebeam, employed by J. Roach Sons, Inc., has gone to the hospital at Iowa City to have an arm operation. While repairing mill machinery he broke his arm and the break did not knit properly so has to be rebroken and reset.—A. G. T.

Clinton, Ia.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., recent purchaser of the Champion Milling & Grain Co. properties, has taken offices in the Wilson Bldg. The building on the plant site used for office quarters in the past, will be transformed into a laboratory for control of incoming ingredients and outgoing finished products. The company has bot a tract of land from W. J. Young & Co., fronting 200 ft. on the Mississippi River, north of the former Champion plant.

Colwell, Ia.—The supreme court of Iowa has affirmed the ruling of Judge T. A. Beardmore in district court in the case of Mrs. Katherine Snyder v. the Colwell Co-op. Grain Exchange. According to the petition in district court, in 1937 Mrs. Snyder sold Colwell Grain Exchange stock back to the exchange for \$12.50 per share and charged that the stock was worth in excess of this amount. The court here ruled that she should have been paid \$25 and judgment for the difference, together with interest, was entered.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, in co-operation with Mr. Harlow, Federal Grain Supervisor of this district, held a dinner meeting at Hotel Roosevelt the evening of May 8, to which all grain men were invited. It attracted widespread interest and a record attendance was on hand, it having been announced previously as the only meeting in Iowa at which the new soybean standards and new ways of obtaining moisture tests would be discussed. If adopted, the proposed standards revision will become effective with the 1942 crop.

Grain and feed men thruout Iowa are not too busy with their individual businesses to engage in civic activities as the following list of men recently elected to city offices in their respective communities will attest. Filling the office of mayor of their towns are: C. F. Darrow, Anita; W. J. Edens, Calamus; Edwin Runick, Gray; William Haubrich, Mapleton; John Tjossem, Paullina; for councilman: Kenneth W. Brandt, Allison; Bert Ramus, Anita; Wm. Spangler, Britt; J. H. Kaupel, Cresco; C. L. McAdams, Dows; W. E. Whitney, Dysart; S. S. Schroder, Galt; C. W. Edgington, Gilmore City; A. E. Kalseim, Jewell; Howard Freshwaters, Keota; Paul Vetter, Lake Park; Clair Locke, Laurens; Carl Mohl, Lost Nation; Frank C. Wright, Mediapolis; Nick Schuver, Nora Springs; Jas. Masterson, Parnell; A. G. Heathman, Plover; Otto Zierke, Rockwell City; Geo. Riemersma, Sioux Center; Elmer Goodman, State Center; Harold Christensen, Stratford; V. C. Branstetter, Sutherland; Fred Hagen, Titonka, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia.—As a result of a membership campaign the following new members have been enrolled recently by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n: Algona Produce, Algona; R. H. Lamis, Chillicothe; International Supply, Eldora; Eldridge Co-op. Co., Eldridge; Farmers Elevtr. Co., Everly; Babcock Milling Co., Farnhamville; Farmers Feed Mill, Ft. Dodge; Northwest Iowa Seed Co., Hawarden; Bender & Marner Co., Kalona; Yoder's Feed Mill, Kalona; Stolte & Kroemer Mill, Lowden; Lake Hatchery & Produce, Manning; Meservey Home Elevtr. Co., Meservey; Ben Katz & Son, Osage; Consumers Feed Co., Sioux City; Peerless Hatchery, Spencer; Adam Feed Co., Storm Lake; Johnson's Hatchery, West Branch; Porter Elevator, West Chester; S. E. Brickner & Son, Decorah; Farmers Elevtr., Ackley; Saar Bros., Ft. Madison; Gilbertville Milling Co., Gilbertville; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Hull; Hummer Grocer Co., Iowa City; Logan Milling Co., LaPorte City; Wholesale Whs., Manchester; Farmers Elevtr. Co., Slifer; B. R. Bohstedt, Victor; Waverly Feed Mill, Waverly, Ia., and Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Co., Minneapolis, Minn.



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Des Moines, Ia.—Mrs. Frances Huddleston, sec'y in the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n office for the past three years, resigned, effective Apr. 15, and has returned to her home in Shreveport, La. Her husband, Jack, has been called to the U. S. Service, and, offered a fine position in her home town, she has accepted, to live with her mother there. Mrs. Huddleston was especially efficient in conducting the affairs of the grain ass'n office. Of a delightfully gracious personality, she had a wide circle of friends in both the business and social world who will miss her here.

KANSAS

Halstead, Kan.—Buller's Feed Mill has installed a new mixer.

Lincoln, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator dump and pit have been repaired.

Grainfield, Kan.—The Gove County Co-op. Ass'n has installed a new grinder.

Mingo, Kan.—The Fuller Grain Co. reported a small loss at its plant from recent high winds.

Belle Plain, Kan.—An electrical damage loss occurred in the Joseph Nixon elevator recently.

Russell, Kan.—The Poor Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Belle Plain, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator recently sustained a small loss from an electrical breakdown.

Bluff City, Kan.—Ed Sult has resigned as manager of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. will build an addition to its feed warehouse this spring, to cost about \$4,750.

Bellaire, Kan.—Ralph Robb is the new local manager for The Derby Grain Co. He replaces B. F. McCormick.

Hardtner, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. recently installed a new dump scale and thoroughly repaired its local elevator.

Oakley, Kan.—A new 25-ton Fairbanks scale has been installed at the J. Lynch & Co. elevator operated by L. E. Gridley.

Quinter, Kan. — The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Yoder, Kan.—New Superior "V" Type Elevator Buckets were recently installed by the Haven Lumber Co. in its elevator.

Wakarusa, Kan.—The Wakarusa Grain Co. has installed a one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with floor-level feed and belt drive.

Washington, Kan.—The Kiger Produce Co. has purchased the Farmers Co-op. elevator at the Missouri-Pacific tracks, and will use it for storage.

Niles, Kan.—The Hogan Milling Co. elevator has been purchased by the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina. Ollie Rice will continue as manager.

Kincaid, Kan.—The old flour mill has been repaired and all old machinery removed. Bins have been added and the structure will be used for grain storage.

St. John, Kan.—Harvey Blake recently resigned his position as manager of the St. John Mill, a position he held for the last four years. Millard Mackley has succeeded him.

Eureka, Kan.—Work on the new dehydrating plant owned by W. H. Small, Neodesha, is being rushed to completion. The plant will have a capacity of about 40 tons of alfalfa per day.

Lenora, Kan.—Roy Willis is retiring from management of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. elevator after 19 years' service and George Ford of Bird City has taken over the work.

Scott City, Kan.—V. M. Harris has purchased the Farmers Co-op. elevator which he has operated under lease for the past 12 years. The Farmers Co-op. company is being dissolved. —P. J. P.

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is erecting two 11,000 bus. bins, one adjacent to elevator A, and one to elevator B.—Fred C. Laudick, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Greenburg, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has installed a new Fairbanks Printo-type scale with 10 x 40 ft. deck. The office has been converted into a display room and enlarged. M. J. Ewy is manager.

Cherryvale, Kan.—Checks have been made out and turned over to District Clerk John L. Wright for payment of the court costs and five non-participating bondholders in the N. Sauer Milling Co. action.—P. J. P.

Manhattan, Kan.—The critical storage problem in Kansas is being relieved to the extent of 15 million bus. by means of steel bins moved into the state from Iowa. The first of the bins already have reached Kansas and have been set up in Pawnee County.

Hunter, Kan.—N. C. Crandall of Woodston is new manager of the E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. elevator. W. L. Sherrill had been temporarily in charge following the recent resignation of Chas. Packham. Mr. Crandall formerly managed an elevator at Ash Grove.

Johnson, Kan.—The Johnson Co-op. Grain Co. plans to erect a grain storage structure and slaughter house if the company can purchase the needed materials. The company hopes to erect a 100 x 50 ft. 90,000-bu. round top of sheet metal to relieve the grain storage shortage here, Lawson Tucker, manager, stated.

Blakeman, Kan. — The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire recently, that started near the top of the structure and quickly was beyond control. The elevator contained about 9,500 bus. of wheat, some corn and other grains and represents a big loss. There was partial insurance. Jack Chessmore is manager of the elevator.



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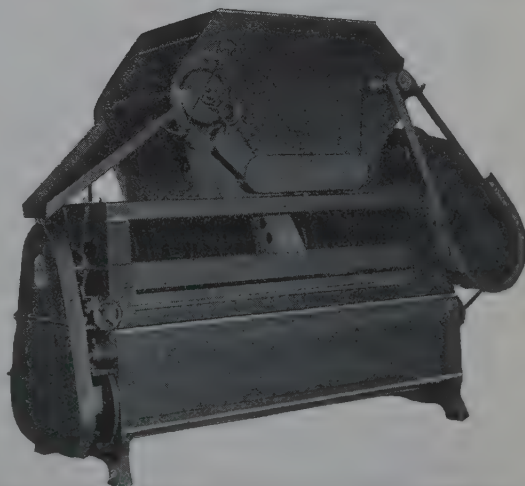
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Wichita, Kan.—Newly elected and installed officers of the Wichita Board of Trade are: A. B. Craig, pres.; W. E. Root, v-pres.; R. R. Roth, sec'y-treas.; D. L. Mulen, exec. sec'y; directors for two year terms, O. E. Bedell, R. S. Moore, E. F. Beyer, I. H. Blood; directors (elected 1941 for 2 years) Bernard Megaffin, I. B. Carr, John Hayes, R. R. Roth.

Stockton, Kan.—J. B. Marshall, formerly manager of an elevator at Rosalia, is new manager here of the W. H. Morrison Grain & Oil Co. elevator and the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. elevator. W. H. Morrison has been forced to turn the management of his elevator over to someone else because of blindness and the death of J. E. Rogers left a vacancy at the elevator he managed.

Williamstown, Kan.—Fire completely destroyed the grain elevator owned by Chas. Gramse. No grain was stored in the structure which was used only as a receiving and shipping point each season. Its loss will greatly inconvenience the community, putting a still greater load on the already overtaxed facilities of the elevator at Perry. Two men passing the elevator on the night of the fire noticed a blaze in the detached office. Breaking into the building they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The men reported a pile of tinder had been heaped on the office floor and ignited. As they emerged they saw flames from a similar fire in the elevator driveway. Here, however, too much headway had been gained and they were unable to check the fire. The state fire marshal is investigating the blaze.—Albert Rank.

KENTUCKY

Edmonton, Ky.—W. S. Pendleton & Son store and livestock feed building burned recently.

Rocky Hill, Ky.—The Rocky Hill Milling Co. reported a small loss recently, caused by high winds.

Lancaster, Ky.—The Lancaster Milling Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Permanent Magnet.

Brooksville, Ky.—The Bracken County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has been incorporated by Edna Marsh, William Hall and Joe E. Bonfield.

Louisville, Ky.—Reese H. Dickson, president of Kentucky Public Elevtr. Co., has been elected president of the Louisville Automobile Club.—A. W. W.

Bellevue, Ky.—Charles B. Besse, 64, a hay and grain dealer, died at a Dayton hospital of self-inflicted bullet wounds suffered April 16.—A. W. W.

Owensboro, Ky.—Two fires within less than twenty-four hours caused small losses at the Owensboro Grain Co. plant recently. Combustion from grain dust is believed to have started the blaze. Both fires were in the grain drying unit.

Ashland, Ky.—W. E. Johnson, pres. of the R. C. Poage Milling Co., founded here in 1860, announced Apr. 24 the concern had been sold to J. R. and R. H. Myers, Lancaster, Ky. The mill, in continuous operation for 82 years, was organized by R. C. Poage.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Leslie, Mich.—The Leslie Elevator has installed a Kelly Duplex Hammermill.

Springport, Mich.—Claud Woodward recently resigned as local manager of the Farmers Grain Company.

Blissfield, Mich.—The office of the Ireland Alfalfa Mills, Inc., has been moved here from Williamston, Mich.

Ruth, Mich.—Charles Higgins, manager of the Farmers Elevator, and Miss Dolores Priemer, were married recently.

Cass City, Mich.—The Farm Produce Co. has installed two cleaners, several elevator legs and two fully enclosed motors.

Napoleon, Mich.—Orin Heselschwerdt has purchased the local elevator which he has been leasing from the N. Y. Central R. R.

Hillsdale, Mich.—F. W. Stock & Sons were hosts to the members of District No. 6 of the Ass'n of Operative Millers on Apr. 25.

Northstar, Mich.—A Crippen disc type beam separator and fully enclosed motor have been installed in the Ithaca Elevator Co. plant.

Zeeland, Mich.—A 36x120x10 ft. warehouse has been added to the new John Vandembosh feed mill, and a power shovel has been installed.

Menominee, Mich.—A fire in the Harvey Bartels elevator, formerly the Christ grain elevator, recently, was extinguished before much damage resulted.

Six Lakes, Mich.—A hammer mill with crusher and tramp iron separator and a 30-h.p. motor will be installed in the Bad Axe Grain Co. elevator.

Applegate, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. has installed a new cleaner driven by a 7½-h.p. fully enclosed motor, and a hammer mill with tramp iron separator.

Harlem (West Olive p. o.), Mich.—A Hughes Big Chief Hammer Mill with built in crusher and tramp iron separator was recently installed in the Holland Co-op. Feed Mill.

Olivet, Mich.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. recently installed a new seed treater equipped with motor and double fan blower, Jack Stroo, manager, announced.

Charlotte, Mich.—The Minor Walton Bean Co. recently bot from Flack-Pennell Co. a Wilson Perfect Drier, Richardson Automatic Scale and automatic bagging scale.

Jeddo, Mich.—The O'Connor Elevator recently was improved by the addition of a Haines Vertical Mixer with a fully enclosed motor drive and anti-friction bearings in the cupola.

Parshallville (Fenton p. o.), Mich.—Recent installations in the Walker Mfg. Co. plant include a hammer mill with crusher and tramp iron separator and a Kelly-Duplex Mixer.

Rhodes, Mich.—Fred LaFrenier, manager of the Rhodes Elevator, died recently at the home of his daughter here. He had been ill only a few hours, death being attributed to a stroke.

Gladwin, Mich.—New equipment recently added to the Schulz mill includes a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with crusher and tramp iron separator and a one-ton Haines Vertical Mixer.

Colling, Mich.—Recent improvement at Unionville Milling Co. elevator include larger elevator legs, conduit light wiring, five fully enclosed motors and surge protection on electric service wires.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—H. H. Heiser & Co. will install large size hammer mill driven by a 75-h.p. motor and equipped with crusher and tramp iron separator. A seed cleaner was also added.

Freeland, Mich.—The new addition to the Chas. Wolohan Inc.; Bean Elevator is completed. Additional equipment includes four giant pickers, elevator legs and three fully enclosed motors.

Detroit, Mich.—The Phoenix Malt & Grain Corp. has been incorporated, to deal in grain, mfg. malt and other grain products; capital stock, 500,000 shares n.p.v. at \$1 each and 500,000 p.f.d. at \$1 each.

Munger, Mich.—Improvements made at the local elevator recently taken over by Wallace & Morley include a cleaner, Prater Crusher and Feeder, a covered driveway and McMillin Truck Dump and three fully enclosed motors.

Wixom, Mich.—Russell Calkins suffered a serious injury to his eyes recently while treating oats at the Wixom Co-op. elevator. He was using a compound containing mercury when some splashed into his eyes, causing painful burns.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has purchased three Blue Streak Hammer mills with 40-h.p. motors to be installed in the Midland, Owendale and Sandusky plants. Mills are equipped with crushers and tramp iron separators.

Hamilton, Mich.—Recent improvements at the Hamilton Farm Bureau plants include the addition of a 10-h.p. fully enclosed motor to drive separately the fan on the hammer mill in the feed mill and a Pellet machine driven by a 20-h.p. fully enclosed motor in the Kolvoord mill.

Port Huron, Mich.—A dust explosion in a grinding machine located in the extreme north end of the Chamberlain Bean & Pea Co. warehouse May 1, resulted in a loss to the structure and its contents estimated at \$80,000 from fire that followed the blast. The loss is covered by insurance.

Forsberg Bean Separators driven by fully enclosed motors have been installed in the following elevators; Bad Axe Grain Co., Bad Axe; Minor Walton Bean Co., Charlotte; Chas. Wolohan, Freeland and Birch Run; Floyd E. Lott, Cohoctah; Farmers Elevator, Eagle; Gowers Elevator, Eureka; Pewamo Elevtr. Co., Pewamo; Davarn Elevator, Fowler; Ithaca Elevtr. Co., Ithaca Roller Mills, Ithaca; Gregory Farmers Elevator, Gregory; E. C. Smith & Son, Ovid; Walsh Grain Co., St. Charles; Bad Axe Grain Co., Uby; Westphalia Mfg. Co., Westphalia; Vernon Elevtr. Co., Carson City Elevtr. Co., Butternut; Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co., and Farmers Elevtr. Co., Wheeler, Mich.

Saginaw, Mich.—A resolution directed at the war production board and the U. S. department of agriculture, asking consideration of bean producers when black plate orders are issued and "at least a true parity price" for bean growers, has been sent to officials of both departments, Leo. D. Cline, president of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n has announced. When beans were eliminated from tin and terneplate use for canning by a W.P.B. order, "Michigan received practically all the onus of this order," it was said, "The industry was requested to work out a substitute and from information this substitute now is available in black plate, and last year's pack of beans would require only approximately 1/16 of 1% of the total production."

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Marlette, Mich.—Calvin Augustus Pace, 67, employed for about 35 years in the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, died recently in the Marlette Hospital. He had been taken ill suddenly a few hours earlier while treating grain at the elevator.

Burr Oak, Mich.—The new feed mill and elevator just completed for the Burr Oak Co-op. Ass'n equipment includes a Hughes Steel King Hammer Mill and tramp iron separator, Sidney Sheller, mixer and rolling screen corn cleaner all electric driven.

Montgomery, Mich.—The Tri-State Co-op. Ass'n has recently installed a 10-h.p. fully enclosed motor to drive separately the fan on the hammer mill for increased capacity. Have also added a Prater Twin Screw Vertical Mixer with 7½-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Pigeon Co-op. Ass'n feed mill building recently was remodeled and covered with iron cladding and a new Prater Corn Cracker and Grader added. Plans now are being made for the erection of a 40x100 ft. storage warehouse north of the elevator.

MINNESOTA

Gluek, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., is planning construction of an elevator here.

Little Falls, Minn.—The Hennepin mill was shut down for several days for repairs.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Superior "CC" Cups were installed by the Farmers Elevator Co.

Kirkhoven, Minn.—A. G. Nelson recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester in his elevator.

Alvarado, Minn.—The Alvarado Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has been organized, capital stock, \$75,000.

Jasper, Minn.—Recent high winds did a small amount of damage at the Farmers Warehouse Co. plant.

Montevideo, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., has opened an office in the Bauman Bldg., in charge of A. J. Jensen.

Dumont, Minn.—Pat Collins, formerly of Murdock, Minn., is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Everdell, Minn.—A new grain pit is being put in the Peavey Elvtrs. elevator, and other repairs are being made.

Janesville, Minn.—The Land O'Lakes Creamery is constructing a building to house stocks of feeds, grain and seeds.

Ortonville, Minn.—The Ortonville Elvtr. & Milling Co. plant sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Delavan, Minn.—The Delavan Land O'Lakes Creamery is building a warehouse to house stocks of feeds, grain and seeds.

Sebek, Minn.—Merchandise of Peterson-Biddick Co. was damaged by the high water that flooded this district recently.

Heron Lake, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is building a 24x50 ft. feed shed and making other improvements to its building facilities.

Dalton, Minn.—Cyrus Synstelién recently sold his interest in the feed mill to his brother-in-law, Victor Spitzberg, and has gone to California.

Georgetown, Minn.—Jens Odegard, 53, manager of the Farmers Elevator for the past 22 years, died at a Fargo hospital recently, following a stroke.

Willmar, Minn.—A stubborn fire at the Russell-Miller Milling Co. caused several hundred dollars in damage. More than \$500 to the twine alone resulted.

Jackson, Minn.—The old elevator built by the late Herman Miller is being moved to a site west of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator by the J. H. Fisch Co. The 25,000-bu. house will be used as an auxiliary grain storage unit by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Tintah, Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. is installing a new 20-ton Soweigh Dump Scale with 28x9 ft. deck and equipped with compound weighbeam.

Hanska, Minn.—The New Ulm Roller Mill Co. reported a small amount of damage at its plants here and at New Ulm as the result of recent high winds.

Murdock, Minn.—Pat Collins, assistant at the Murdock Farmers Elevator, has resigned and is moving to Dumont, Minn., where he will manage an elevator.

Chandler, Minn.—The 30,000-bu. elevator operated under lease by Peavey Elvtrs., has been offered for sale by the F.C.A., subject to the lease which expires July 31, 1942.

Duluth, Minn.—The grain storage situation is described as already more acute than last year, and representatives of all branches of the grain trade, farm groups, railroads, etc., are expected to hold a conference soon aimed at providing more storage space on farms, and possibility of putting into effect a permit system for country shipments regarding the new crop.

Elmore, Minn.—A new feed grinder is being installed in the South Farmers Elvtr. Co. building. Mgr. K. M. Johnson stated it is hoped to have the new addition completed by June 1, priorities causing some delay.

Duluth, Minn.—Market for cash grain continues slow, with little or no competition among buyers for current supplies. Mill and elevator buyers make restricted selections from daily offerings and surplus carried over. Outside demand is a minor quantity with scanty storage space here to carry on.—F. G. C.

Spring Valley, Minn.—Local residents are financing and will manage a soybean processing plant here, to be located in a local feed mill which is being remodeled for the purpose. Equipment will be installed that will enable the plant to handle 500,000 bus. of beans annually, it was reported.

Send for the New Circular that Tells HOW TO GET MORE CAPACITY

THE CUP WITH THE PATENTED CURVE

This method of improving elevator efficiency is fully covered by the Weller Calumet patents—but all the benefit in serving more customers faster this season can be yours—with no new equipment costs except cup replacements. Just write or drop a penny post card today to—

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"Our Alton Elevator is already equipped with Calumet Cups and we are more than satisfied."

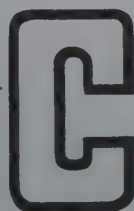
"We doubled the capacity of the leg without changing the amount of power necessary."

Louis J. Colehower

"Because we had increased the speed of our belt, our old style cups did not discharge all the grain, but since we installed Calumet, we have not had that trouble."

"We are now operating much more efficiently and like the Calumets very much."

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GRAIN AND BULK MATERIAL

Cups

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The May meeting of the N-W Feed Mfrs. & Distributors Ass'n has been postponed one week to May 19.

Henry Fruchtmann, formerly with the I. S. Joseph Co., is now associated with the Gopher State Feed Co.

Eugene F. Havey, Chicago grain commission merchant, has been elected to membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Grain storage capacity in Minnesota as reported by 1,202 firms was 171,886,000 bus. on Feb. 16, reported Paul Kirk, agricultural statistician. New construction provides for 209,000 bus. Most of the space was occupied, available storage space being 40,114,000 bus.

A grain storage conference held at Nicollet Hotel Apr. 23 was attended by elevator and grain men from Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, public officials of the four states, and federal government representatives. Danger of a tie-up in marketing the Northwest's 1942 grain crop as result of an acute shortage of elevator space, was stressed. The conference was called by the com'te for dissemination of grain storage information.

MISSOURI

Annada, Mo.—A petition to dissolve the Annada Elvtr. Co. was recently filed.

Greencastle, Mo.—J. M. Garrett, formerly of Kirksville, is new manager of the Greencastle Farmers Exchange.—P. J. P.

Carthage, Mo.—The National Biscuit Company recently installed Superior No. 15-V Type Elevator Buckets in its local plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—Albert B. Baker of Bradley & Baker, New York, N.Y., was a recent applicant for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

Versailles, Mo.—Leland Ross has moved here from Avalon, Mo., to be manager of the Missouri Farmers' Ass'n Grain Exchange.—P. J. P.

Slater, Mo.—Carl E. Bolte, sales and ass't manager of the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been appointed chairman in Saline County for the Navy Relief Society drive.—P. J. P.

Louisiana, Mo.—Wilbert Stone of Moberly has been placed in charge of the Missouri Farmers' Ass'n Central Co-operative Grain Exchange here until a permanent manager is employed.—P. J. P.

Montrose, Mo.—The Montrose Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has added six new storage bins to their local elevator. These bins of studded wood construction will add 13,500 bus. to their storage capacity. Albert Rank had charge of construction. C. H. Heiman is local manager.

Perry, Mo.—W. M. Johnson, who recently moved to the Homer Fry farm west of here from Kansas City, has bought the R. S. Buchanan feed building, feed mill and other equipment in the building. He will use the building as a place to service his trucks, which he will operate out of here, and will grind feed for use on his farms, also, as well as handle corn for resale.—P. J. P.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—The Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n has postponed its spring convention, usually held in May, and instead will convene at the same time the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n convention is held Oct. 12-13, both conclaves to be held here, Missouri headquarters to be the Elms Hotel. This will enable its members to attend the national and state gatherings at the same time, A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, has announced.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Frank M. Stoll, public relations director for the Board of Trade and executive director of the Associated Producers & Distributors Ass'n, has received a commission as a first lieutenant of military police.—P. J. P.

John J. North, 77, a retired hay and grain dealer, died recently at the Menorah Hospital.—P. J. P.

Jens H. P. Meulengracht, 64, retired grain man, died Apr. 26 at Trinity Lutheran Hospital. At one time Mr. Meulengracht was associated with the Hall-Baker Grain Co. as foreign correspondent. Later he was with the U. S. Grain Corp. in Chicago.—P. J. P.

The grain grading school will be renewed this year on the trading floor of the Board of Trade, May 31. The school is sponsored by the Board of Trade in co-operation with the extension service of the Dept. of Agr., the Kansas and Missouri grain inspection departments and the extension service of the Kansas State College and the University of Missouri.—P. J. P.

Paul Ross, sec'y of the Goerz Flour Mills Co., was elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from H. A. Fowler, who will leave shortly to serve in the armed forces. Mr. Fowler was a major in World War I, and has applied for a commission. He has been a member of the Board for 31 years, and in recent years has been a pit broker.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade recently adopted a resolution suspending until further notice the exchange rule allowing delivery of grain in cars on track during the last three days of any delivery month. The purpose is to prevent use of cars for storage or tying up of equipment for even a short period, thus conforming with wartime regulations affecting transportation.

By terms of the will of the late Herbert F. Hall \$25,000 has been received in trust by the Kansas City Board of Trade as the nucleus of an endowment fund to be established, the annual income from which will be used by the Board directors for relief of such members of the Exchange as are in destitute circumstances or in financial trouble. From the amount, \$1,500 was deducted for Missouri inheritance tax.—P. J. P.

Carl B. Warkentin, 62, president of the Midland Flour Milling Co., died May 7 at his home of a self-inflicted revolver shot. Mr. Warkentin had been ill several years. His failure to make a rapid recovery following a major operation he underwent a year ago left him depressed. Mr. Warkentin had served as president of the Millers National Federation and attended a convention of the federation in Chicago a week before his death.

R. J. Anderson has been named a director of the Kansas City Board of Trade, taking the place of Francis J. FitzPatrick, who resigned after joining the army. F. W. Bartlett was named to take Mr. FitzPatrick's place as chairman of the board and insurance com'te of the exchange. A. H. Fuhrman was also appointed to that com'te. H. C. Gamage was appointed to the membership com'te, vice F. B. Cummings, deceased.

Flour Mills of America, Inc., reorganization of which recently was completed under the Chandler bankruptcy act, held its first "annual" meeting recently and re-elected the following officers: E. P. Mitchell, pres.; W. R. Duerr, T. A. O'Sullivan, L. C. Chase and K. P. Aitken, vice-pres.; A. J. Spaulding, sec'y-treas. Pres. Mitchell urged all security holders of Flour Mills of America, Inc., who had not turned in their securities for exchange to do so.

MONTANA

Richland, Mont.—The 18x24 ft. warehouse for the Farmers Union Elevator is nearing completion.

Huntley, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. plant was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

NEBRASKA

Guide Rock, Neb.—Delbert Hare is new manager for the Farmers Union Grain Co.

David City, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Ellis, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator has been given a coat of paint.

Superior, Neb.—Roy Ellison of Cadams has accepted a position with Bossemeyer Bros. elevator.

Oreapolis (LaPlatte p. o.), Neb.—Don Seiver is new manager of the Oreapolis Grain Co. elevator.

Murray, Neb.—A. W. Read is the new local manager for A. B. Wilson Grain Co.'s 18,000-bu. elevator.

Lyons, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. elevator has been covered with galvanized iron.

Funk, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has been organized. David Lundquist, et al., incorporators.

Saronville, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. reported a small loss sustained at its plant recently by high winds.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Butler-Welsh Grain Co. reported a small loss sustained at its plant recently by high winds.

Edgar, Neb.—Earl Hart of the E. F. Hart Grain & Coal Co., and Miss Marjorie West of Unadilla were married recently.

Papillion, Neb.—T. C. Thompson has rented the Herman Uhe building and is installing a complete feed grinding and mixing mill.

Ceresco, Neb.—Virgil Anderson, employed at the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator, and Miss Veva May Noyes were married recently.

Beatrice, Neb.—H. H. Boyd sold his elevator equipment at auction and will raze the 20,000-bu. structure in the Union Pacific yards.—R. R. J.

Eagle, Neb.—Waldo Nenstiel, who has managed the Continental Grain Elevator for three years, recently resigned and is moving to Clay Center, Kan.

Danbury, Neb.—The Danbury Co-op. Exchange has purchased the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator and has installed a new one-ton vertical Kelly Duplex Mixer.

Omaha, Neb.—While sweeping a conveyor in the Nebraska Consolidated Mills recently, Carl Walters, 49, suffered severe injuries to his right leg when his clothing became entangled in the machinery.

Milford, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator was destroyed by fire May 4. The 35,000-bu. house contained 7,000 bus. of corn, wheat, oats and barley, none of which was saved. The loss was partially insured.—P. J. P.

Lexington, Neb.—The Denver Alfalfa Mill closed its plant here recently to get ready for the dehydrating season which will start about May 15. A 120x60 ft. warehouse for storage of ground alfalfa is near completion. Bert Wilson is manager.

Omaha, Neb.—Zane Thompson, veteran market reporter at the Omaha Grain Exchange, was seriously injured in a fall from a porch at his home recently. It was feared he may have suffered a skull fracture. He was removed to the Methodist Hospital.

Peru, Neb.—Howard T. Stiles resigned as manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator and has returned to his former home at Irwin, Kan. Mr. Stiles has been in ill health for some time and recently underwent an operation for the removal of one of his eyes that was blinded by a ruptured blood vessel. Guy Jones of Eagle has succeeded him as manager.

Omaha, Neb.—A 3-alarm fire in a railroad trestle and standing box cars Apr. 27 threatened three large elevators nearby before it was finally brought under control by firemen. Creosote in the big trestle made control of the fire difficult. Electric wiring carried under the trestle to the plant of Omar, Inc., was damaged as was also weighing equipment for Omaha grain pits nearby. Besides the Omar plant, nearby are the Burlington and Allied Mills elevators.

Holdrege, Neb.—The Holdrege Equity Exchange has purchased a 30-ton 40 ft. deck Fairbanks Truck Scale, equipped with dial and printomatic weigher. Installation will be made before the movement of the new crop.

Morrill, Neb.—The B & C Motor Co., who recently replaced loss of its tire and auto business thru restrictions, with the Purina Feed line, held a formal celebration recently to introduce its new line of business to the public. Contests of various natures and other entertainment were arranged for the occasion.

NEW MEXICO

Melrose, N. M.—The Farmers Elevator is building a modern office structure and installing a new 40-ft. scale. The office building is of brick, tile and stucco construction.

NEW YORK

Sherburne, N. Y.—A warehouse of the Gaines Food Co., Inc., was damaged badly by fire recently.

North Java, N. Y.—Chas. Reisdorf has installed a Munson Corn Cutter and Grader driven by a 5-h.p. motor.

Sherburne, N. Y.—Defective wiring in an office partition caused a small fire at the I. L. Richer Co. plant recently.

New York, N. Y.—James Lovatelli & Co. has been organized, to deal in farm products, grains, mineral and animal oils, etc.

Buffalo, N. Y.—James Thompson, 33, grain scooper, was saved from suffocation in a grain-filled hold of a lake freighter into which he had fallen, when a block and tackle were used to pull him out.—G. E. T.

Kingston, N. Y.—The 30x50 ft. office in the addition to the L. C. Dixon feed warehouse was damaged by fire recently. In addition to damage to equipment a quantity of feed piled in the rear of the new addition was damaged by water.

Buffalo, N. Y.—New York has commercial grain storage capacity rated at 91,320,000 bus. in its 485 elevators, mills and warehouses, according to a detailed survey completed in March, according to the federal-state survey. Additional construction with capacity for 2,609,000 bus. is under way or planned. These storages contained about 55,864,000 bus. of grains and similar commodities on February 15, and there was unoccupied space for about 12,886,000 bus.

NORTH DAKOTA

St. John, N. D.—The International Elevator Co. is making extensive improvements in its elevator.

Karnak, N. D.—Harry Nelson, formerly of Carrington, N. D., is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Hillsboro, N. D.—A feed and seed warehouse is being built by Peavey Elvtrs., the structure frame with iron clad siding and roof.

Hansboro, N. D.—The International Elevator Co. annex is being rebuilt for government grain storage. A cement floor is being put in.

Minto, N. D.—The Co-operative Grain Elevator has installed a new boot tank for receiving grain. W. D. Hanrahan is manager.

Makoti, N. D.—W. F. Blum is installing a new 20-ton Soweigh Dump Scale, with 26x9 ft. deck and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Adams, N. D.—Otto Dvorak has succeeded Walter Engstrom as manager of the Osborne-McMillan elevator, the latter having left for an army camp.

Steele, N. D.—R. D. Olney, manager of the Occident Elevator here for the last four years, resigned recently and will engage in farming near Lark, N. D.

Nash, N. D.—The Nash Grain & Trading Co. has installed a Steinlite Moisture Tester at its elevator.

Bismarck, N. D.—A grain conference has been called by Gov. John Moses for May 15 at which time measures will be outlined to meet "the critical grain storage situation in the state."

OHIO

Lindsey, O.—The Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Sidney Fan Sheller.

Elida, O.—The Elida Farmers Exchange recently installed a ton Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer.

Waterloo, O.—The grain mill, store and garage of Mathias Brown was destroyed by fire recently.

Ohio City, O.—The Service Grain Co. elevator has been sold to the Holland Pioneer Mills Co., Inc.

Port William, O.—The Spears Elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Sedalia, O.—High winds recently did a small amount of damage to the Sedalia Grain & Lumber Co. plant.

Painesville, O.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. recently installed a new Steinlite Moisture Meter in its plant.

Derby, O.—The Alva Hill Grain Co. installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Mixer with motor drive.

Harrison, O.—The Union Roller Mills has installed a 1½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Jenera, O.—A 1½-ton Sidney Vertical Mixer was installed by the Jenera Co-operative Ass'n to take care of the increasing feed business. The Ass'n now has two grinders and three mixers in operation in its plant.

Mt. Victory, O.—Everett Brugler recently sold his interests in the Mt. Victory Elvtr. Co. to W. C. Mowery of Toledo who will be in partnership with C. W. Mollett and Bill Mollett. Ralph Engle will be in charge of the Mt. Victory elevator owned by the firm, succeeding Mr. Brugler who is now located at Ridgeway, O.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo District Inspectors & Supervision Employees Group has been organized, the membership confined to licensed inspectors, independent and sponsored, samplers, and employees of the Dept. of Agr., Grain & Seed Division, within the established area known as Toledo Supervision District. The purpose of the organization is to further knowledge of the grain inspection matters by means of discussions of important grading problems, and by receiving the latest interpretations from the Board of Review and others responsible for the application of the Federal Grain Standards. H. J. Brundage, Toledo, is president, and R. M. Batson, Mansfield, sec'y-treas.

Amanda, O.—Albert L. Ream, 47, operator of the Ream Elvtr. Co., died recently of peritonitis. He had been ill at the Veterans Hospital at Dayton for three weeks.

Ridgeway, O.—The E. A. Allen elevator has been purchased from Mrs. Grace Allen by Everett Brugler of Mt. Victory who has taken possession. Mr. Brugler for several years was identified with operation of the Mt. Victory Elevator and Mt. Victory Milling & Grain Co. Prior to that he operated a grain firm at Big Springs, O.

Cumberland, O.—Albert T. Koren, of Cambridge, has purchased the Cumberland Flour Mill formerly owned by the Cumberland Savings Bank Co. Mr. Koren also operates the Farmers Supply of Cambridge and the Byesville Milling Co. He will handle a full line of feeds at the mill. Bruce Johnson, who has been the mill's manager, will remain in that capacity.

OKLAHOMA

Norman, Okla.—C. E. Mahaffay, Ford dealer, is now a dealer for Purina Feeds.

Anadarko, Okla.—The Vollmar Elevator recently installed Superior "CC" Cups in its elevator.

Wakita, Okla.—An explosion of the compressed air tank at the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator caused some damage recently.

Claremore, Okla.—S. Wagoner will build a modern grain elevator and warehouse on the east side of the Missouri Pacific railroad between First and Second Sts.

Mangum, Okla.—R. D. Vanlandingham, Mangum Mill & Elvtr. Co. employee, lost three fingers of his right hand when his hand caught in a hammer mill used for grinding feed.

Woodward, Okla.—Roy Scates, manager of the Woodward Co-op. Elvtr. and for the past six years county tag agent, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Phillips, effective May 1.

Muskogee, Okla.—Farmers and grain handlers attended a grain grading school held in the city hall May 5. Many who attended brought local samples of grain for determination of federal grade.

Earlsboro, Okla.—The Farmers Feed & Milling Co. has opened for business, Charles Yoakum, owner. The building formerly occupied by the Chas. Yoakum Feed Mill has been remodeled into four sections: Display room, office, grain storage and mill department. Custom grinding will be continued.

Kawk, Okla.—A verdict for V. I. Hart and the (G. G.) Conklin Elvtr. Co., defendants in a \$9,240 damage suit brought by an eight-year-old girl, Nancy Lee Kelso, was returned recently by a district court jury. Judgment was sought for injuries she received when her pony was scared by a firecracker and ran toward the truck driven by Hart on Main St.

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Holdenville, Okla.—The W. H. Holmes Grain Co. safe was ransacked recently by burglars who broke into the office during the night. Nothing was taken. The safe had been left open and no money was in it.

Nash, Okla.—Burglars gained entrance to the Farmers Elevator recently by jimmying open a window and breaking glass. The combination was knocked off the knob of the safe in an unsuccessful attempt to open the safe. The office was thoroly ransacked but nothing of value was taken.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain Com'ite has been continued with the same membership as last year: E. R. Humphrey, Enid, chairman; Roy Bender, Enid, sec'y; Lyle Hague, Cherokee; L. W. Sanford, E. N. Puckett, L. W. Sims, Enid; W. H. Boon, El Reno; J. E. Dyringer, Stillwater; Eric Reiner, Houston, Tex.; R. D. Rifenburgh, Dallas, Tex.

Enid, Okla.—A survey made by K. D. Blood as of Feb. 16 showed a total bulk grain storage in the state to be 41,835,000 bus.; total stocks of grain in store, 24,420,000 bus.; unoccupied space in both country and terminal elevators, 17,226,000 bus. With a wheat crop of 56,000,000 bus. or over in prospect, it was pointed out as quite evident there would be insufficient space to handle the crop. E. R. Humphrey, sec'y of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, in a bulletin to ass'n members that, under these conditions, country elevators should be careful to conserve their space in every way possible. Mr. Humphrey advises: No elevator should accept for storage, any wheat not suitable for long-time storage;—be sure you have made arrangements with some terminal elevator to unload the wheat which you load out from your country elevator;—do not make the mistake of accepting any grain not dry enough to store for a considerable period;—encourage your customers to keep their wheat at home until it is in good condition. Bear these suggestions in mind and handle your business more carefully than ever, so that we can make our storage space go as far as possible this year.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Wilbur, Wash.—A small feed mill of J. H. Llewellyn was damaged by fire Apr. 23.

Boise, Ida.—A feed warehouse of the Central Coal & Seed Co. was damaged by fire recently.

LaCrosse, Wash.—LaCrosse Grain Growers have announced May 23 as the date for their annual Farmers Picnic.

Ruff, Wash.—The Odessa Trading Co. is building a 100,000-bu. grain elevator here. Ted Eckhardt has the contract.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The pea processing plant being built here by the Inland Empire Pea Growers Ass'n is progressing nicely.

Bremerton, Wash.—Spontaneous combustion is believed to have started a fire that swept thru the McPherson Feed Store recently.

Seattle, Wash.—Don Koivoisto, manager of the Portland office of the Albers Milling Co., has been transferred to the general offices here.

Echo, Ore.—Contract for construction of the Pendleton Grain Growers elevator here was let to the Hogenson Const. Co. Work will start at once.

Umatilla, Ore.—Work on the 200,000-bu. addition to the Pendleton Grain Growers plant is underway. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Odessa, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse will build a 120,000-bu. elevator. Gottlieb Hemmerling also is constructing an elevator here.

Portland, Ore.—Wallace Tisher, ass't manager of the Los Angeles branch of the Albers Milling Co., for the past 6½ years, has been transferred here, as manager of the company's local office, succeeding Don Koivoisto who was transferred to Seattle.

Jerome, Ida.—James A. Pelton, Rupert, is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, replacing George Browning who resigned to enter defense work.

Clagstone, Ida.—J. C. Natwick has retired from the grain and feed business, and traded his property to Walter S. Chamberlain for a 65-acre dairy farm.

Holdman (Pendleton p. o.), Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers are building a 1,250,000-bu. elevator, contract having been let to the Hogenson Const. Co.

Kendrick, Ida.—The Kendrick Bean Growers are constructing a building to house their new electric eye bean picker on a site west of their present bean warehouse.

NezPerce, Idaho.—Harry Barbee is new manager of the NezPerce Rochdale Co. elevator. Mr. Barbee formerly was manager of the company's plant at Greer, Idaho.

Condon, Ore.—The contract for construction of the 300,000-bu. elevator here for the Condon Grain Growers was let to the Midstate Const. Co. Work on the project has started.

Boise, Ida.—The Central Coal & Seed Co.'s hay and feed storage building was destroyed by fire recently along with its contents of 20 tons of hay and many lots of miscellaneous feeds.

Van Sycle (Helix p. o.), Ore.—Contract for the 150,000-bu. addition to be constructed to the present plant of the Farmers Mutual Warehouse Co. has been awarded to the Hogenson Const. Co.

NezPerce, Idaho.—Ted Brasch, former sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n and lately manager of the NezPerce Rochdale Co., is reported to have made a recent bid for a position in the Army Air Corps.

Helix, Ore.—The Farmers Mutual Warehouse Co. has awarded contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. to build here a 150,000-bu. grain elevator, with all latest equipment. The plant will be completed in time for the harvest.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Elevator space for nearly 2,000,000 bus. of wheat has either been constructed since the 1941 harvest, or is being constructed, according to R. B. Collins, chairman of the county AAA com'ite.—F. K. H.

Kent, Wash.—Alex Cooper, manager of the Kent Milling Co. for the past year, resigned, recently to return to a position in Enumclaw. He was succeeded by F. L. Leslie who has been employed by the company for the past 11 years.

Hazelton, Ida.—Harry Forbes recently resigned as manager of the Hazelton Elevator and returned to Jerome where he purchased an interest in a store. Paul Snider, who has been connected with the elevator for several years, has succeeded him as manager.

Kahlotus, Wash.—Plans are being completed for erection of its 150,000-bu. elevator, of concrete construction, by the newly organized Kahlotus Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Incorporators of the company are R. C. Watson, Winter Offut, A. F. Phillipay, Geo. K. Delaney and Oren Herron.

Pomeroy, Wash.—A fire in a pile of scrap lumber adjacent to the Pomeroy Warehouse & Feed Co.'s new elevator under construction threatened the structure recently. Residents near the plant discovered the blaze and summoned the fire department. It was extinguished before any damage resulted.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Kittitas County faces a serious shortage of grain storage space W. O. Passmore, county agent, advised. A recent survey showed storage space for 636,000 bus. but bulk storage is available for only 84,000 bus. and a shortage of sacks will increase the need for bulk storage.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Members of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n are urged to make their hotel reservations well in advance of June 12 for the annual convention of the ass'n that convenes on that date. The Marcus Whitman Hotel will be convention headquarters, Don M. Gemberling, sec'y, states.

Hillsboro, Ore.—Charles Epps, manager of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co., was elected district governor for Washington County in the annual election of the Oregon Feed & Seed Ass'n's representative for that district. He succeeds Charles Imlay of J. B. Imlay & Sons, at Reedville, who served two terms.

Dayton, Wash.—Four grain elevators are being constructed here or near here, with an aggregate capacity of 340,000 bus. Columbia County Grain Growers has completed one and is building two more, and J. J. Edwards, pioneer retired general merchant and extensive wheat grower is building the fourth.

Heppner, Ore.—The way has been cleared for obtaining materials for foundations of the elevators to be built by the Morrow County Grain Growers here, at Lexington and Ione, and work has started. With the foundations laid, the type of superstructure will be determined by material and labor conditions existing.

Alderwood, Wash.—The Alderwood Grain Co., branch of the Magnolia Milling Co. of Seattle, celebrated its 20th year of service to the community recently, with the free distribution of 3,500 chicks to its visitors. Three hundred visitors called on the anniversary day, and each received 12 baby chickens as a gift.

Albany, Ore.—Gordon Ryals, Ryals Feed & Produce Co., was re-elected as governor of the Albany district of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at a recent meeting. Twenty-five members of the district met at the Albany Hotel and discussed feeds, seeds, government regulations, cleaning charges and other vital war-time problems.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n is planning to entertain a large number of grain and feed dealers at its annual convention at the Multnomah Hotel May 22. An exceptionally good program has been arranged for the occasion, replete with information and facts of vital importance to the grain trade. Leon S. Jackson is ass'n manager.

Grangeville, Ida.—The Union Warehouse & Supply Co., Ltd., and the T. E. Robinson warehouse have adopted a plan to conserve burlap sacks. Purchasers of feed or grain from now on will be required to bring sacks to the warehouses to exchange for the ones taken away. This system will enable the warehouses to retain their present supply for the coming harvest.

Spokane, Wash.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has leased the 700,000-bu. sub-terminal elevator here originally constructed by the Farmers National Grain Corp., and which had been under lease to the Greely Elvtr. Co. until this year. B. H. Kiose, local representative of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, is expected to be in charge of the elevator.

Boise, Ida.—A survey of mill, elevator and warehouse storage capacity, covering all commercial storage facilities of the state, made as of Feb. 16, by field representatives of the A.A.A. and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, just completed, shows that the combined storage capacity is 30,275,000 bus. This total capacity is composed of 17,194,000 bulk, 13,070,000 sacked and 11,000 corn crib. New construction which will provide an additional capacity of 234,000 bus. for the storage of grains and seeds is either planned or under way for the coming season. At the time of the survey stocks of all commodities as reported totaled 15,114,000 bus. This subtracted from total capacity shows a remainder of 15,156,000 bus. capacity of unoccupied space. This is not all available space for storage, however, as some is needed for working space and some represents partially filled bins to which it would be impractical to add grain at this time. The survey included idle plants that could be put into operation without too much trouble and expense. Ordinary farm storage space not included, but privately owned and operated houses with individual capacities of 10,000 bus. or more, which were located on tracks were included.

Grangeville, Idaho.—Construction of pea storage and cleaning facilities at the Union Warehouse & Supply Co. has started. Eighteen storage bins 35 ft. in depth, at the top of which will be mounted a cleaner which will handle peas or all grains at the rate of 250 to 400 bus. per hour are being built. Two fumigation rooms of 1,000-sack capacity also are included in the construction program.

Twin Falls, Idaho.—The Idaho public utilities commission set May 28 as the date for a hearing here on application of southern Idaho warehousemen to boost grain handling and storage charges. The application asked an increase in handling charges from 85c to \$1 per ton, and an increase in storage charges from 10c to 15c per month per ton. Similar increases were granted to northern Idaho warehousemen for duration of the war.

Kittitas, Wash.—The Kittitas Farmers Co. has been sold to the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n. The Kittitas Farmers Co. was an Ellensburg Co-operative, organized in 1929 to deal in grain, seed, custom grinding and feed mixing and farmers supplies. Dan Anderson, present manager, will be retained by the new owner, as well as other members of the company staff. The business will be carried on as in the past, but on an enlarged scale.

Dufur, Ore.—A 150,000-bu. bulk grain elevator of wood crib type, to cost between \$32,000 and \$34,000 will be built here by a recently formed co-operative of Dufur wheat district ranchers. Arthur Wiley has been awarded the building contract. The new structure will take the place of an old elevator which collapsed last fall. It will be erected nearer The Dalles-California highway than the old elevator, which was on The Dalles-Great Southern rail line dismantled several years ago.

Coulee City, Wash.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. is building a 100,000-bu. elevator, to be 40x60 ft., 98 ft. high. Modern machinery and equipment will be installed. J. R. Goodall, local manager stated. In addition to the new elevator, 140 ft. of the company's main warehouse will be cribbed up for bulk grain, giving an added 50,000 bus. storage space. Thru the building and remodeling program the bulking facilities of the local branch will be increased 205,000 bus. Jim Taylor is in charge of the work.

Ionia, Ida.—Charges of second degree arson were filed recently against D. R. Clark as the outgrowth of an investigation into an explosion and fire Feb. 24 which destroyed the Sperry elevator of which Clark was manager. When arraigned before Probate Judge Fred Wilkie at Idaho Falls bond was set at \$3,500. Mr. Clark requested a preliminary hearing. Bonneville County sheriff stated an investigation made disclosed a considerable shortage of wheat in the elevator and that additional charges may be filed against Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA

Biglerville, Pa.—C. H. Musselman Co. recently installed a new Steinlite Moisture Meter at its plant.

Calcium, Pa.—Chas. J. Miller, operator of a feed mill here for 50 years, died at his home Apr. 10. He was postmaster here for 45 years, retiring some time ago.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Spain, S. D.—B. C. Odland of Britton is new manager of the Spain Elevator.

Naples, S. D.—The Benson-Quinn Co. plant was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n will build a feed mill and warehouse addition, plans subject to federal regulations.

Talmo (Irene p.o.), S. D.—The Talmo Elevator on the Gt. Northern is being taken down and the lumber trucked away to be used in erection of farm buildings. The elevator, once a busy place, had been closed in recent years.

Miller, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss recently, when high winds damaged its elevator.

Howard, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator has installed a one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with floor-level feed and motor drive.

Tripp, S. D.—E. W. Furchner of White Lake is new manager of the A. C. Cohrt Grain Co. elevator, replacing Leonard Hohn who was called to U. S. service.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—An old local landmark, the MacMiller Elevator, collapsed recently, spilling approximately 18,000 bus. of grain. The elevator was used by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Miller for storage.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. is installing a new Soweigh 30-ton Dump Scale with 28x9 ft. platform. It will be equipped with New Style Grain Beam. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Lily, S. D.—The National Atlas Elevator annex containing about 25,000 bus. of government stored grain was partially wrecked when some of the supports gave way due to recent severe wind. The grain was scattered on the ground.

Flandreau, S. D.—The Peavey elevator equipment is being overhauled and repaired and a new 20-ton scale and new grain handling and elevating equipment are being installed. A whole new interior will be constructed, Mgr. Chas. Schultz stated.

SOUTHEAST

Charleston, W. Va.—C. R. Banta, Jr., formerly of Lewis Hubbard & Co., is new local manager of V. E. Herter & Co.

Selbyville, Del.—The Fox Co., feed distributors, Newfield, N. J., recently erected a warehouse here, to facilitate its service to eastern shore dealers.

Proctor, W. Va.—Albert Yoho, 64, for the past 35 years operator of the Proctor Milling Co., died Apr. 27 of a heart attack while walking near his home.

Atlanta, Ga.—S. Paul Travis, feed and grain broker, has leased warehouse space in the A. B. & C. Terminals here for the purpose of handling corn distribution in this area.

Clarksdale, Miss.—It is improbable the proposed grain elevator will be built here this year. A counter suggestion has been advanced that some existing housing facilities be utilized instead.

TENNESSEE

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Ellis Gray Mill & Grain Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Memphis, Tenn.—Milton G. Odeneal, 62, for many years identified with the feed trade here and in Mississippi, operator of the Southern Bonded Warehouse here until his retirement two years ago, died recently.

TEXAS

Ft. Worth, Tex.—T. E. Ferguson of the Brackett Grain Co. has resumed his duties at

the office following recovery from a recent severe operation.

Bovina, Tex.—Albert Meyer, formerly with the Farmers Grain Co. at Hart, Tex., is now with the Bovina Wheat Growers, Inc.

Plainview, Tex.—The charter of the West-Tex Grain & Milling Co. has been amended, extending the corporate existence 50 years from Apr. 29, 1942.

Lagrange, Tex.—A warehouse of the Seguin Milling Co. was destroyed by fire recently. Included in the loss were sacks of feed, 300 cases of matches and canned goods. It is thought rats or mice may have gotten into the matches and started the blaze.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The 3,500,000-bu. Katy Elevator and the 2,000,000-bu. Rock Island Elevator of the Fort Worth Elevators and Warehousing Co. have been leased to Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas, subsidiary of Uhlmann Grain Co., under the local management of Jack Greenman.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Leo Potishman has sold his 700,000-bu. Transit elevator to Producers Grain Corp., which is managed by Pete Nelson. This company continues its head office in Amarillo; will place a local man in charge. Leo Potishman's Transit Grain & Commission Co. continues to operate its line of country elevators and its feed concentrate business.

Crowell, Tex.—We are glad to report that we did not have damage to any of our elevators at any place from the tornado that swept thru the east and north part of town recently. We were so thankful that so many of us were miraculously saved and so glad to see old Tom, Dick and Harry the next morning that nothing else mattered.—Bert Self, Self Grain Co.

Amarillo, Tex.—N. P. Nelson, vice-pres. and general manager of the Producers Grain Corp., is the new president of the Amarillo Grain Exchange, having been elected at the recent Exchange election. Other officers and directors chosen were: J. E. Davis, Burris Panhandle Elvtrs., vice-pres.; Joe S. Morris, Hardeman-King Co., sec'y-treas.; H. C. Adams, W. E. Colley, H. L. Kearns, H. T. Neely and J. J. Fite, directors.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—Anticipating a shortage of storage space, representatives of agriculture, transportation agencies and the grain trade joined in a series of meetings, held Apr. 17 at Portland, Ore., Apr. 18, Seattle, Wash., and Apr. 20, here, when the subject was given detailed consideration. Agriculture department grain experts predict that problems in connection with housing the 1942 crop will prove more critical than a year ago, because of the larger carry-over, above average crop prospects, increased non-agricultural demand for railroad facilities, no great increase in commercial fire-proof storage during the years, and the growing scarcity of labor and structural materials.

WISCONSIN

Briggsville, Wis.—The Eagle Roller Mills recently was sold to Lapp Bros., Big Springs, Wis.

REQUEST WISCONSIN INSPECTION

For Dependable, Efficient Service
It's Your Grain We Aim to Protect

WISCONSIN GRAIN & WAREHOUSE COMMISSION
SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN

Rochester, Wis.—The Rochester Mill recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Green Bay, Wis.—The Bogda Motor Co. has taken on the full line of Purina products. Russell La Frambois is manager.—H. C. B.

Greenville, Wis.—Lightning coming in on the power wires damaged the entrance switch in the Frank L. Schneider warehouse recently.

Dodgeville, Wis.—P. W. Hennessey & Sons have installed an additional leg in their warehouse, for use in distribution of grain from cars into any of the several storage bins.

Marion, Wis.—Art McHugh has bought and will operate the flour and feed mill that has been operated by Lester Helms. The property was known formerly as the Theodore Buettner mill.

Burlington, Wis.—Harold E. Morgan, regional sales director of the Murphy Products Co., died recently. He had been with the company for 17 years, starting in 1925 as a district distributor in Iowa.

Pulaski, Wis.—When Zigmund Borowski was inducted into the army on Apr. 2, his sister, Mary Ann, took his place in Borowski's feed mill, which is operated here by her father, Joe Borowski.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—Adjustment on the building loss of the Great Northern elevator X, destroyed by a fire Jan. 10 which is still burning, totaled \$1,003,747.10. The loss of the grain was not included in this adjustment.—H. C. B.

Cambridge, Wis.—The remodeled and modernized Cambridge Feed & Seed Co. reopened here Apr. 18 after being idle for about five years. A. D. Prescott is owner and Lester Jarlsberg manager of the firm.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The old Armour oats plant on North Commerce St., acquired by the city for tax delinquency last year, has been sold to Atty. Irving A. Puchner for undisclosed clients for \$63,700. It is believed that the six-story building will be used for storage.—H. C. B.

Marshfield, Wis.—Local truck drivers who have established safety records over periods of from one to 10 years without an accident were guests of honor at a presentation meeting Apr. 9 at the Purdy Junior High School. Eight drivers from the Marshfield Milling Co. were included in the group.—H. C. B.

Wausaukee, Wis.—Quick work on the part of the fire department recently checked a fire that threatened to destroy the large elevator on West Railroad St., owned by Harvey J. Barthel of Green Bay. The house was not in use at the time, the blaze having been communicated to it from a grass fire that was fanned by a high wind.

Superior, Wis.—J. L. Levens, chief grain inspector of the Wisconsin Grain Commission spoke, recently, at Odd Fellows temple on "World Conditions in the Light of Bible Prophecy," and discussed the question, "Who Will Rule the World Universally." The lecture was free but proceeds of free will offering taken were turned over the Red Cross.

The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will hold its annual meeting May 18 to 21 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. In all 64 papers and addresses have been listed, covering a wide range of topics.

The Canadian Wheat Board has been authorized to pay \$1.95 per bu. for 1942 soybeans, basis Toronto. The action was recommended by the Wartime Price & Trade Board to assure producers of a fair and stable price for soybeans.

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that it has contracted for delivery during the period ending Apr. 30 of about 5,500,000 bus. corn and 238,000 bus. wheat to be converted into acetone, ethyl and butyl alcohol, one-half of the grain having been delivered.

Nebraska Ass'n Is Coming Back

(Continued from page 380)

Nebraska on loan as there is available space. An attempt is being made to get the 1941 wheat resealed on the farm. Now it is not eligible for resealing, it must be redeemed or sold. There will be need for 30,000,000 bus. more space than is now available. The new loan of 7c for storage on the farm should induce the building of more farm storage. There is some hesitancy among the farmers to build more storage, as they always run the risk of a crop failure. Consequently some wheat will go on the ground.

About half the steel storage bins which have been used in Iowa are being shipped to Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and possibly to Colorado. We hope to get 2,000 bins. These bins will be located at the points the AAA believes the best points to deliver. Clean your house of old wheat and place in these bins, making your permanent storage available for the new wheat.

A dealer asked: What will Iowa do with corn in October if the bins are shipped to other states?

MR. HANKS: It will be better to meet that situation when it arises. We will not need that storage as badly for corn as we will for wheat. Trucks are hauling the tanks to Nebraska. We believe this better than hauling Nebraska wheat to Iowa for storage.

ARTHUR BRAYTON, Des Moines, gave an inspirational talk which outlined many good Merchandising Ideas.

Monday Afternoon Session

After spending the morning on the trading floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and becoming better acquainted with the exchange members, the visiting dealers were in good mood for this final session.

TOM DYER, Des Moines, forcibly pointed out just how the country elevator operator could increase his feed sales.

F. PEAVEY HEFFELFINGER, Minneapolis, vice-pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, read a paper on The Part the Grain Trade Will Play in This War, which is published elsewhere in this number.

B. N. KILBOURN, OPM, Omaha, explained priority regulations as they effect the securing of new equipment, repairs and new construction.

DEAN KROTTER, Palisades, for the resolutions committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted at Omaha

WHEREAS, this Nation has been plunged into war which threatens our Democracy and our way of life; therefore, we pledge our full support and allegiance to the President of the United States and our Government to the end that this war may be successfully prosecuted and our Democracy may live;

Ask Prompt Settlement of CCC Claims

WHEREAS, the Elevators of Nebraska have signed a Uniform Warehouse Agreement in co-operation with the Commodity Credit Corporation to facilitate the national program calling for storage of grains upon which loans are being made by the Commodity Credit Corporation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation be urged to give their fullest consideration to the prompter settlement of all legitimate claims, such as storage, re-delivery, re-conditioning and handling charges that may arise through the operation of the Uniform Warehouse Agreement; and,

Scarcity of Storage Room

WHEREAS, we recognize the serious storage situation confronting farmers and the grain trade with the coming of another crop. We heartily favor administration efforts to increase farm storage. It will, however, in our opinion, be impossible to handle the coming crop without a material increase in terminal storage where grain can be properly handled and cared for to prevent losses; therefore, be it

RESOLVED that some plans be immediately provided whereby suitable temporary storage can be constructed adjoining present terminal facilities, and plans be made available whereby

proper amortization can be provided by the Government so that these surplus storage facilities that will not be needed when the emergency is over can be discarded without actual loss to the builders.

RESOLVED, that for the purpose of relieving the grain storage situation in Omaha, Nebraska, and country elevators having farmer owned or Commodity Credit Corporation wheat in store, we urgently recommend that ten million bushels of old, dry Government wheat be moved out of storage in Omaha, Nebraska, to the steel bins in Iowa (these bins being the steel bins which the Commodity Credit Corporation proposes moving to western Nebraska for storage of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat now in country elevators). Recognizing the superior conditioning facilities available in Omaha, we suggest that Commodity Credit Corporation wheat now in country elevators be moved to Omaha storage before the new crop movement. This will make it possible for country operators to make needed elevator repairs and store new crop Commodity Credit Corporation wheat.

BERT LARSEN, Kimball, for the nominating committee, presented the following for election as officers as directors: president, Guy Jones; vice-pres. R. M. Watson, North Bend. Directors one year: J. S. Fitzgerald, Palisades; H. M. Holmquist, Oakland; D. A. Cramer, Chester. Two years: H. L. Kimberly, Paxton; Winston Swanson, Wayne; Walter Rankin, Cambridge. Three years: Chas. Deaver, Colton; Gene Binning, Dix; George Stites, Union. All were unanimously elected.

PRES. JONES took the chair, and advised it was the intention of the secretary, with the other officers, to hold district meetings throughout the state, stating that every grain dealer is invited. He explained the object of these meetings was to give all the opportunity to discuss their common problems with their brother dealers.

The Banquet

The men and their ladies gathered in the ballroom of the Fontenelle Hotel for the ass'n's annual banquet, and were entertained by several acts of vaudeville following which the floor was cleared for dancing. The entertainment and music was supplied through the courtesy of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

In Attendance

NEBRASKA DEALERS: Homer Ayers, Crookston; Art Aden, Lincoln; Fred Bahr, Barneston; George Bennett, Gurley; R. E. Bigley, Odell; Gene Binning, Kimball; H. J. Bourke, Julian; E. A. Burdick, Rokeby; H. L. Carlson, Mead; John Clausen, Jr., Dix; R. W. Coleson, Wausa; D. A. Cramer, Chester; E. Cutan, Prague; W. F. Dainton, Dorchester; Chas. Deaver, Sidney; Gerald Eherberger, Schuyler; E. R. Elliott, Riverdale; Geo. Fleming, Lorenzo; J. S. Fitzgerald, Palisades; W. C. Grots, Garland; F. H. Hackbarth, Mead; E. F. Ham, Benkelman; J. B. Hassman, Coleridge; M. Heinzman, Friend; L. J. Hirsch, Strousburg; P. J. Holmstein, Giltner; Harold Holmquist, Oakland; John Huttenmeyer, Diller; W. A. Johnson, Sidney; Guy Jones, Eagle; Homer Kimberly, Paxton; Myron Krondak, Prague; Dean Krotter, Palisades; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; Dan Leach, Dorchester; E. H. Luethye, Goehner; B. W. Larson, Kimball; R. H. McHenry, Winslow; F. H. McVicker, Blair; E. L. Manning, Burrus; E. E. May, Hooper; H. P. Meisinger, Maynard; W. W. Naylor, Crookston; F. C. Munn, Rokeby; Ziba Newton, Hollinger; R. W. Nosky, Nebr. City; Geo. Patterson, Steele City; Rex Peters, Milford; W. W. Rogers, Ainsworth; John Lubker, Fremont; Henry Lubker, Nickerson; C. G. Scherwitz, Ogallala; Mr. Slatts, Murdock; R. L. Thompson, Gresham; Henry Tomlinson, Byron; Calvin Tomlinson, Shelton; H. V. Towle, Ashland; H. D. Treadway, Rising City; W. J. Trojan, Tarnov; Bernie Underwood, Paul; F. R. Warden, Gering; R. M. Watson, North Bend; G. F. Wilt, Western; George Stites, Union; C. R. Westrung, Strousburg; C. W. Yount, Nebr. City.

KANSAS CITY grain firms were represented by J. L. Young, Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.; Tom Dunn; John Collett; J. G. Munroe, Fred Nuzum.

ST. JOSEPH was represented by C. D. Kieber, Stratton Grain Co.; Ken Clark; R. G. Graham; J. L. Gregory.

MINNEAPOLIS: F. Peavey Heffelfinger; Paul H. Christensen; C. C. Weides; C. F. McGie; E. K. Warren.

SIOUX CITY: Dean Tucker.

DES MOINES: D. R. Jorgensen; Chris Miller; Tom Dyer.

COLORADO was represented by B. H. Achunbach, Julesberg and J. L. Eskildsen, Fred M. Smith Grain, Denver.

IOWA: H. C. Hale and Peter Heindyk, Royal; E. J. Heck, Council Bluffs; A. B. Traeder, Odebolt; Andrew Von Rein, Ames.

KANSAS: J. C. Alexa, Hollenburg.

ILLINOIS: H. A. Higbie and L. J. Knapp, Chicago; C. G. Scheiler, Decatur.

Convention Notes

Insurance representatives were: H. M. Lehr, Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.; Jack Westerfield, Western Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

Hy Arendall, the host supreme, and his associate, Ward Combs, kept the visitors Larvacide conscious with their multi-colored note books and various handsome remembrance gifts.

The two hundred mark in registration was nearly reached, this would have been increased had all registered.

W. L. Burgess, Prater Pulverizer Co. renewed acquaintances.

Representatives of the Omaha Grain Exchange, headed by Pres. Robert Scouler, were on hand throughout the convention to make sure all visitors knew of the advantages of the Omaha market.

Sec'y Phil Runion made it easy for the much maligned "bi-focal" class to register for the army, by inducing the draft board to set up registration facilities in the hotel. It was the consensus of the registrants that the war would be won by this class.

The experiment of having a Sunday session proved extremely satisfactory. Many shipper who could not leave their work on a week day found time to attend.

Exhibits

J. A. Kintz had a complete display of the grain and seed testing appliances of the Seed-buro Equipment Co., including a Steinlite Moisture Tester.

C. A. Thomas was in charge of the Nitragin exhibit.

Pronto Products Co. exhibit included contact spray, weevil killer, grain conditioner and rat killer. B. W. Boxmeyer was in charge.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., displayed a totally enclosed motor; springless portable platform scale, a section of a scale lever of a 20 ton scale and a full capacity, type-registering scale beam. In attendance were J. L. Herum, Jack Woolman, S. L. Fry and Bill Charlesworth.

Harry R. Clark, Omaha Chief Grain Inspector, for his department, and Glenn LeDioyt for the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, had an interesting display of Nebraska grains.

Allied Mills' products in their vari-colored bags made an attractive exhibit.

Stonington, Ill., Elevator Rides the Rails

The urgent demand for reductions in labor and for increases in handling capacity of grain elevators was the factor leading the Stonington Co-operative Grain Co. to move its south elevator to a new location beside its middle, larger elevator. Manager I. W. Larrick writes:

"Arrangements were made with the Wabash railroad to cross its double track main line in the three hours between 7 a. m. and 10 a. m., a time that would cause the least interference with train movements. But House-Mover Charles Lee had the elevator over these tracks and headed for its new home in 40 minutes, in spite of a sprinkling rain. He used a caterpillar tractor for power, and 8 inch log rollers for the undercarriage.

"The elevator was turned and set on a new foundation that had been prepared for it beside the middle elevator. When the job is completed, a common driveway will connect the two buildings, each with its own truck lift, so that two trucks may be dumped at the same time. Each building will have its own Richardson automatic shipping scale, and its own car loading, and truck loading spouts, so that two cars or two trucks may be loaded at the same time. Each building will have its own corn sheller and its own cleaner, so that white corn may be handled in one, while yellow corn is handled in the other. This has become a necessity since so many corn pickers are operating in the territory, and sending both colors of corn to the elevator at the same time in the picking season.

"The combined, double grain elevator will give us a plant able to receive and load from 15 to 18 carloads of soybeans, or other grains per day—provided cars are available."

Supply Trade

Washington, D. C.—The W. P. B. has prohibited the use of natural resins in many paints.

Washington, D. C.—Failure of applicant to specify a delivery date will result in the W. P. B. returning his papers for correction. "Immediate" or "At once" is insufficient.

Washington, D. C.—The W. P. B. on May 5 prohibited the manufacture for civilian use of iron or steel for grain bins or corn cribs such as those which the C. C. C. has dotted the countryside.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.—For low voltage starting of non-reversing, squirrel-cage, 2- and 3-phase, 5 to 200-h. p. induction motors, manual auto-starters are described in a new 4-page leaflet announced by Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., and may be obtained by requesting data 10-700 from department 7-N-20.

Quincy, Ill.—Altho we have added to our line of Whirlwind Feed Mixers the Brower Molasso-fier the manufactured shipment of it has been curtailed due to the limitation of material. In several sections of the country the supply of molasses is very limited, if not unavailable.—Brower Mfg. Co.

Washington, D. C.—Carbon tetrachloride for fire extinguishers and grain fumigation, and ethylene dichloride for grain fumigation are given preference rating A-10 by an amendment of May 2 to Order M-41 of the W. P. B. One gallon or less may be purchased without a preference rating or a certificate.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The latest revolutionary machine for cereal handling to have been perfected by the inventive genius of the Hart-Carter Co. is the Purograder that purifies middlings in flour manufacture without the use of silk gauze, by the combined effect of centrifugal force, specific gravity and air resistance.

Washington, D. C.—The filing of form PD-73 with all purchase orders for steel and iron products to be delivered before June 1 is required by the terms of Amendment 4 to General Preference Order M-21, announced Apr. 29 by the W. P. B. All communications concerning Order M-21, amended and extended, should be addressed to the Iron and Steel Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.—Order M-107, assigning preference rating A-2 to cotton bag manufacturers was amended Apr. 27 to include brewers malt and ground poultry grit, so paragraph (b)-(1) now reads: "Agricultural Bags" shall mean any new cotton bags or cotton wrapping used to carry or bag agricultural products including but not limited to grains, flour, feed, meal, vegetables, nuts, sugar, salt, coffee, seeds, potatoes, beans, peas, shellfish, hops, brewer's malt, tobacco and nursery stock, and also including meats, fertilizers, ground poultry grit, metal abrasives (shot and grit) for use in air and airless cleaning of metal products and like products, manufactured and natural abrasive grain, metal parts and chemicals, even though not agricultural products, and the term "Agricultural Bags" shall also include, for the purposes of this Order only, cotton picking sacks and sheets.

Conversion of Pacific Northwest wheat into industrial alcohol for war needs is urged by the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash., arguing that room would be made for the new wheat crop for which there is no export market and little storage space.—F. K. H.



Stonington, Ill., Elevator Rides the Rails

Field Seeds

Augusta, Ga.—Luke L. Rushton, proprietor of the Walton Seed Co., died Apr. 10.

Akron, Ia.—A. W. Blachly, seed and implement salesman, was killed Apr. 19 in an automobile accident near Jefferson, S. D.

Albany, Ore.—Four tons of creeping fescue grass seed, of the 1941 crop, was sold for 22 cts. a pound to Wood & Baxter, seed dealers of Portland, by Nichols Brothers, and loaded for immediate shipment to Philadelphia.—F. K. H.

Oregon City, Ore.—The Clackamas County A.A.A. committee's survey indicated the need of at least 92 new combine harvesters to care for the added acreage of peas, vetches, crimson clover and other legumes seeded here last fall. It is now understood that this number will be on the way well in advance of harvest. Hundreds of acres were left unharvested last year because of shortage of equipment.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—The executive board of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n met at the Palmer House May 3 to make arrangements for the summer meeting. It was decided to hold it at Starved Rock during July at a date to be set by the president. The seed council of Illinois met at the same time. Among those present were Pres. Lee A. Beebe of Forreston; Vice Pres. D. D. De Forest of Galesburg; Treas. Wm. Beatty of Decatur; directors Max J. Money, Paris; Gager Vaughan, Chicago; and J. M. Schultz of Dieterich.

Lafayette, Ind.—An average increase of six bushels of soybeans per acre through proper inoculation has been obtained over uninoculated seed on good soil that had not previously grown the crop, according to Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station tests. Bean yields have been doubled or tripled by inoculation in demonstrations on thin soils. Increases of from five to 15 bushels per acre are reported from the University of Illinois, thus indicating that thoro inoculation of seed or a well inoculated field in which the seed is planted is worth at least \$10 per acre in soybean yield increases at present prices.

Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1941, in bus., except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago	7,000	132,000	74,000	90,000
Duluth	3,635	193,107	104,505	167,531
Ft. William	72,715	102,241	189,089	17,772
Milwaukee	32,890	18,590		
Minneapolis	490,000	642,600	144,200	138,600
Superior	5,184	92,790	.....	120,834
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Hutchinson	67,500	58,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	92,400	140,000	164,400	146,400
St. Joseph	4,500	1,500	3,000	1,500
St. Louis	16,800	12,600	4,200	1,400
Wichita	4,800	2,600	3,200	1,300
	CLOVER			
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago, lbs.	401,000	800,000	187,000	368,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	60,000	416,840	121,655	361,995
	TIMOTHY			
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Chicago, lbs.	580,000	723,000	.....	1,014,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	90,000	107,800	429,580	347,415

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Greenville, Ky.—Sixty-four farmers of this (Muhlenberg) county have signed sales agreements with the Commodity Credit Corporation to grow 216 acres of hempseed.—W. B. C.

Richland Soybean for Combining

The volume of soybeans to be handled per grain combine this fall can be increased by more extensive use of the early maturing Richland. Its use, however, is limited to fertile soils. On thin soils Richland's growth is too short for convenient harvesting.

This variety when sown the latter part of May has consistently been ready for combining by Sept. 20 in Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station tests, and has yielded almost as much as varieties requiring two or three weeks longer to reach maturity. Late September and early October weather conditions are more favorable for combining. Days are longer, temperatures higher and combines can handle a larger volume of beans. Harvesting operations begun in late September with this early maturing variety thus will add several weeks to the usefulness of each combine.

Licensing Seasonal Seedsmen

Twice the city police of Centerville, Ia., have taken into custody C. C. Simpson, manager of the store of the Shenandoah Seed & Nursery Co., on the charge of operating a transient business without a license.

Fined \$50 and costs in the mayor's court he appealed to the district court Mar. 14 and on Apr. 28 obtained a reversal, the judge holding that the ordinance was not valid. The fee of \$100 a month was prohibitive and not a revenue measure.

The city council thereupon repassed the ordinance, cutting the tax to \$1 a day, \$6 a week and \$25 by the month, and had Mr. Simpson rearrested, for a hearing May 12.

The claim is that the Shenandoah Seed & Nursery Co. is at Centerville for the spring and summer season only and then leaves.

Local merchants complained that transient merchants, who come after Jan. 1 do not have to declare their merchandise for tax purposes and that after taking the cream of seasonal business, leave, placing the burden of municipal expense and operation on the year around merchant.

Commodity Credit Corp. may purchase castor beans from the 1942 crop to develop a stockpile of planting seed, says U.S.D.A.

"I am inclined to believe that if price ceilings on futures are fixed in proper relation to ceilings on spot commodities, the machinery of future trading may be kept intact. The volume will not be large, but the market could function and could serve a useful purpose in facilitating the kind of time contracts that are desirable as a means of assuring the orderly flow of supplies for future use."—J. M. Mehl, chief of the Commodity Exchange Division of the U. S. D. A.



Howard Smith, Walnut, Ill., Tests Farmers Samples

Howard Smith Tests for Moisture and Germination

"I think the electric moisture tester is one of the best things that ever happened to the country elevator," says Howard Smith, manager of the Walnut Grain Co., Walnut, Ill. "A test can be made in 30 seconds. This encourages the farmers to bring in samples of the grain they have in their farm bins or samples from the field. If the grain shows too much moisture they sell it promptly before it spoils. If the test required 30 minutes instead of 30 seconds, they would not bother to bring in the samples and their grain would be brought in frequently in a musty or heating condition. The accommodation we extend in the way of prompt moisture tests saves money for the farmers and saves a lot of grief and trouble for us.

"We make a practice of running germination tests on farm seeds for a similar reason. If the farmer plants good seed that tests high in germination he will bring us better grain and larger quantities of it. If he planted poor germinating, untested seed and got a poor stand, he would have many more weeds in his growing grain and we would have more green weed seeds to contend with in the harvested crop.

"Moisture testers and seed germinators, used generously, pay big dividends to both the elevator operator and his customers."

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Why New Varieties of Wheat?

By K. S. QUISENBERRY, Agronomist, U.S.D.A. Bureau of Plant Industry, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

[Concluded from pages 346-347, Apr. 22 number]

The question "Why New Varieties of Wheat?" has been asked repeatedly, and with some justification, by members of the grain trade. Once the grain buyer, miller or baker has become accustomed to, and likes, a certain variety or type of wheat a new one may be treated with some suspicion.

In "The Small Grains" by M. A. Carleton, published in 1919, some of the principal varieties of hard red spring wheat were reported as being Haynes' Bluestem, Prelude, Preston, and Fife, names none to familiar today. In 1913 Marquis wheat was first introduced into the United States from Canada. The variety was early, which enabled it partly to escape rust and drought damage; fairly high in yield; had a distinct kernel shape and very desirable milling and baking characteristics. In fact, it soon became the standard of quality for spring wheat. Marquis was so superior to the then grown types that it spread rapidly and by 1919 it was the leading variety of hard red spring wheat, and in 1929 was estimated to occupy 87 per cent of the class acreage. No one can deny that Marquis was a distinct step forward, altho from the first it was pointed out that the variety lacked rust resistance.

Ceres.—The next variety of importance was Ceres which was released in North Dakota in 1929, and increased rather rapidly until about 1934 when it was grown on about 30 per cent of the spring wheat acreage. Ceres has some stem rust resistance, is drought resistant, early, high yielding, and has good grain quality. It was an improvement in that it gave some rust resistance, altho it was susceptible to bunt and loose smut, and the kernel shape caused it to be confused with hard winter wheat under certain conditions.

Thatcher.—There was an urgent need for more stem rust resistance and in 1934 Thatcher was released by the Minnesota Station. This variety has high resistance to stem rust, gives good yields, and carries acceptable milling and baking characteristics. Aided by some severe rust epidemics its increase was phenomenal in both the United States and Canada where it replaced much of the Marquis and Ceres acreage and gave the farmer good protection from stem rust losses. In 1939 it was estimated to occupy 42 per cent of the spring wheat acreage in the United States, and since has probably increased.

Thatcher is not a perfect wheat since it does not have resistance to leaf rust, and severe epidemics of this disease in 1938 and 1941 caused losses in yield.

Rival and Pilot now are being distributed to replace Thatcher in some parts of the spring wheat area. These varieties are equal or superior to Thatcher in yield, have resistance to both leaf and stem rust and to bunt, and their milling and baking characteristics are equal to Thatcher.

Turkey wheat spread slowly at first and then rapidly until in 1919 it was grown in 33 states of the Union and occupied more acres than any other wheat variety.

Turkey wheat was estimated to occupy over 99 per cent of the hard red winter wheat acreage in 1919. At the same time 11 other varieties were reported as being grown, nine of these being Turkey selections.

Kanred.—In 1917 the Kansas station released Kanred, a Turkey selection with some resistance to leaf and stem rust, slightly more winter hardy, somewhat earlier in maturity, and better yielding ability, but having a weaker straw. The milling and baking characteristics of the variety differed very little from those of Turkey. Kanred increased in acreage until

about 1924 and then decreased, this decrease being caused by competition of still better wheats.

Blackhull.—The same year that Kanred was released, Earl G. Clark, a Kansas farmer and wheat breeder, distributed Blackhull. Compared to Turkey, Blackhull is less winter hardy, earlier, higher yielding when it does not winter kill, and higher in test weight per bushel. Blackhull gives a low milling yield and the dough is weaker than that of Turkey and must be handled with more care if good bread is produced. From the time Blackhull was released it was opposed by the trade and by Station workers, but the variety was extremely popular with farmers because of earliness and yield and its production increased until in 1939 it became the leading winter wheat variety in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Many times threats of reduced prices were made, but due to the higher test weight per bushel the farmer growing Blackhull probably received a slight premium for his grain. In more recent years the trade has become accustomed to Blackhull and the publicity against it has decreased, in fact in some cases the variety is now preferred. In this case a variety, good agronomically, could not be or was not eliminated by the determined opposition. The only way to replace it will be with a better variety.

Tenmarq.—The next major development in hard red winter wheat varieties was the distribution of Tenmarq. This variety was released by the Kansas Station in 1932 and by 1939 ranked third in the class acreage, and now has replaced Blackhull as the leading variety in Kansas.

Tenmarq is equal to Blackhull in winter hardness, has some leaf rust resistance, is early, and usually gives a good yield. From its Marquis parent it inherited a short plump kernel, with milling and baking characteristics equal to or slightly better than Turkey, and for the most part the trade accepted this variety enthusiastically.

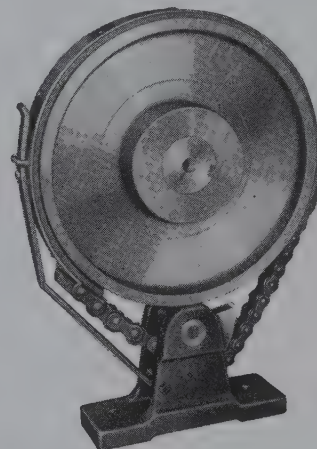
Tenmarq is inclined to have a test weight

that is a little low, and under moist conditions the grain may bleach badly. This bleaching does not injure the baking quality but may lower the grade. No one would argue that Tenmarq in its adapted area is not a decided improvement over Turkey.

Differential Backstop for Elevator Legs

An elevator leg in operation carries a heavy load unbalanced on the up-going side, and if the power is shut off or the operation stops for any reason whatever a downward movement of the up leg will result.

To avoid this elevator head drives are



Back-Stop for Elevator Legs

equipped with various devices, one of the most satisfactory being a brake composed of a differential band that is automatic.

Illustrated herewith is a back-stop devised by the Link-Belt Co., intended to be mounted on a countershaft rather than on the final drive shaft or head shaft. A smaller brake can be used for higher speeds, as less torque is required for braking.

When the power goes off the very slight reverse motion sets the brake with a positive clamping effect. In operation it is comparatively noiseless. In a dusty location a protective housing is recommended.



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Speeding Up The Elevator

By M. W. GEORGE, B.S.M.E., Vice-President, B. I. Weller Co.

In the olden days the threshing machine traveled from farm to farm. Each farmer threshed his crop, hitched up the team to the old farm wagon, and took the grain to market on a later day. There was little congestion in unloading at the local elevator.

When the country elevator made a shipment to the terminal market there wasn't much hurry about loading the small box cars.

Nowadays most of the small grain is harvested with a combine and rushed to market in the period of a few days. If there is a line of trucks waiting to unload at one elevator, the farmer drives a short distance to the next one. A few miles doesn't make much difference to an auto truck driver.

When the country elevator operator makes a shipment to the terminal he finds the boxcar almost twice as big as it used to be. It takes longer to load it, with labor charges mounting up, possibly including overtime pay, and maybe demurrage charges on the car. To the country elevator operator these changed conditions may mean a loss of business if he still tries to handle the grain with slow, small capacity equipment.

To the terminal elevator company the difference between slow handling of grain and fast, high capacity turnover may mean the difference between profit and loss in operations. Just the other day an executive of one of the largest elevator companies in the United States said, "Our operations are all keyed to a rapid turnover and small margin. We must have speed."

This all leads to the inevitable conclusion that the elevator operator who wants to stay in business must speed up and do his part to help win the war, whether he runs a small country elevator or a million bushel terminal.

And that's where the elevator bucket comes in.

In an old style elevator leg where the belt speed was only one or two hundred feet per minute, almost any kind or shape of elevator bucket would do. The bucket just lazily moved up the leg casing and finally dumped its contents into the discharge spout at the top.

In the modern high speed leg, where the belt moves at anywhere from four or five hundred up to as much as nine hundred feet per minute, the buckets whip around the top of the head pulley and literally throw the grain over into the discharge spout. Then the shape and construction of the buckets becomes all important, and the faster the speed of the belt the more important their shape and construction becomes.

For instance, you know that when you drive a slow horse and wagon around a right angled turn in the road a perfectly flat road will be all right. But when you speed down the road at fifty miles per hour in your new auto and suddenly come to a right angle turn, that road had better be banked up or the turn will be disastrous for you.

So, in line with the trend of the times toward more speed and greater capacity, elevator buckets have likewise been streamlined. The old style elevator bucket, with straight front, has been replaced by the modern, high capacity, scientifically designed elevator cup shaped to conform to the trajectory taken by the grain when it is thrown out as the cup whips over the head pulley. Thus these new cups throw the grain in just the desired direction—toward the discharge spout. They don't dump the grain out all over the head pulley, nor do they pocket part of it and carry it down the back leg to be re-elevated.

Furthermore, since friction increases with speed, all overlaps, rivets and braces, which

create added friction, have been eliminated on these up to date cups. They are one piece, welded buckets, smooth both inside and out. By doing away with such rivets and overlaps the cup can be made of heavier steel and still weigh about the same. The heavier steel gives them longer life. And for elevator owners who are fearful that the welds will tear apart, attention may be called to the fact that even battleships are now welded together instead of riveted.

The ends of these streamlined cups are high, to prevent the grain from spilling over the sides, and the bolt holes are punched just above the middle of the back of the cup instead of at the top. This gives the cup better balance on the belt.

The big terminal elevator operators and the line elevator companies, who, because of the volume of their business find it desirable and possible to make a scientific study of equipment have been installing high speed, large capacity buckets in recent years. The same is true of the more progressive privately or cooperatively owned elevator.

The best part of this improvement is that the capacity of an elevator leg can be increased substantially without any change in equipment except elevator buckets. Using the same belt, the same motor and the same head and boot, by just putting on modern streamlined cups in the same old bolt holes, the capacity can be stepped up by from 10 to 100 per cent or more, depending on the type of old buckets in use. Even larger capacities can be attained by speeding up the belt and spacing the cups closer together, which might require a larger motor or some changes in the elevator head.

A typical example is that of an Illinois elevator operator who had a leg equipped with 9x5 Salem type buckets spaced 16 inches apart on a belt running at 400 feet per minute. He was getting a capacity of about 680 bushels per hour. At first he just put new streamlined 9x5 cups right in the same bolt holes where the Salems had been. This increased his capacity to over 1,200 bushels per hour. Then later when he found he needed still greater capacity he put one additional streamlined 9x5 cup in between each two which were on the belt, thus doubling the number of cups and making the spacing between cups 7 inches instead of 14 inches. This, of course, necessitated his getting a motor of greater horsepower to take care of the increased load, but he now has a capacity of over 2,400 bushels per hour.

By investing a few dollars in up to date elevator buckets and a larger motor he had almost four times the former elevating capacity. Now he can give his customers fast service. It attracted new customers and substantially increased his business. With the government encouraging the farmers to grow more and more grain to meet war needs, the problem of handling and storing grain becomes acute. The elevator operator who tries to get by with old style, slow moving, low capacity equipment will fall by the wayside.

The Northwest Line Elevators Ass'n will experiment in the production of rubber by planting kok-sagzy in test plots. This variety of dandelion, from Siberia, contains 27% rubber in the root.

Experiments at the University of Illinois have demonstrated that soybeans planted in May average about 2 bus. more per acre in yield than soybeans planted June 1 or June 10, and 6 bus. higher than beans planted on June 20.

Chicago Hearing on Change in Soybean Grade Rules

Austin Sturtevant called to order May 6 a meeting in the Board of Trade, Chicago, to consider the proposed changes in the rules for grading soybeans, required to make adjustment to the use of the air oven. Co-chairman of the conference was R. H. Black, in charge of grain standards research of the Grain, Feed and Seed Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Mr. Black made the introductory remarks, as to whether it would be better to change to the air oven, and whether the grades should be changed to accommodate the difference in test.

F. E. BENSON of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.: The federal government has now admitted that there is a flaw in the method of testing soybeans for moisture.

Letters from E. J. Murphy and Dr. Zeleny were quoted, that the air oven gives a result higher than that of the water oven, now prescribed. That the Tag-Heppenstall has been adopted by law, but above 14½% the Tag does not record the correct moisture content. The standard method is the water oven, but the Tag does not give equivalent results as required by law.

The Tag has been in use in federal inspection offices, leading to the relegation of the Brown-Duvel.

It is unfair to processors to require them to buy beans on the basis of the erroneous official test. The industry is still convinced the 13% moisture content is safest.

We urge that the standard be 11% for No. 1, 13% for No. 2, 15% for No. 3 and 17% for No. 4.

FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, Ind., sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: It is a serious situation with our limited storage and large crop. A wet harvest will be just too bad. I am here to observe and get the reasons for this change.

Mr. BLACK reported on the Toledo conference.

ROLAND McHENRY, of the General Mills Star Grain Co.: We have a lot of beans in store under the old set-up that may remain in store under the new set-up. We would like to have those beans certified the same grade out as in.

R. T. MILES, in charge of Chicago field headquarters of the federal grain supervision: We will certify them as No. 2 if they were No. 2 under the old standard.

D. E. WESTERN, Quaker Oats Co.: Beans with 17% moisture have been loaded out under a Tag test of 15%. Farmers might have a feeling against the country elevator for giving them a poor test on their beans.

W. L. TAYLOR, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.: I feel that what all of us need is a little more information. We have been blocked at meetings where I have attended because no one had a water oven. There was no opportunity to do co-operative testing helpful to the factual results. No data have been published of the results at Beltsville, Md., and we are up in the air as to making argument.

The air oven method is easiest for the operator to run. We really do not have the basis for an intelligent discussion of the subject.

Mr. BLACK explained the water oven method of testing, during 96 hours. The drawback has been the grinding operation, which may remove some of the oil that may falsely indicate a greater loss of moisture. We are continuing to use the water oven for corn.

Mr. TAYLOR: There have been very serious differences. At our plant we had no recourse. We had to accept the grade, tho we could not duplicate the results. A mill man has to know the actual results or he will be in a bad position at the end of the year.

Mr. BLACK (replying to Mr. Western's question as to what difference it would make

to a country elevator): The operator of a Brown-Duvel would run the temperature to 173 instead of 170 degrees. No new equipment would be needed. If operating a Tag the operator would throw away his chart and use a new one.

C. GUY RUNYON of the Runyon Testing Laboratories: Beans will take in and give off moisture easily. The water oven is impracticable for the elevator man. You have to have a method that gives the correct percent of moisture.

Mr. Runyon elaborated on the difficulty of moisture testing of soybeans.

1942 Grain Loan Rates

The loan rate on the 1942 wheat crop has been announced by the Department of Agriculture as \$1.14 per bushel at the farm, or 16c higher than in 1941. In 1940 the loan was only 64c.

The parity price of wheat Apr. 15 as stated by the Department was \$1.335, and by the law the rate of loan must be 85%.

Loan values at selected terminal markets are as follows, per bu., with comparisons for the 1941 wheat loan program:

	1942	1941
No. 2 Hard Winter		
At Kansas City	\$1.27	\$1.10
At Omaha	1.27	1.09 ¹ / ₄
At Chicago	1.32	1.15
At Gulf Points	1.34	1.17
No. 1 Soft White		
At Portland	1.21	1.05
No. 2 Red Winter		
At Chicago	1.32	1.15
At St. Louis	1.32	1.15
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring		
At Minneapolis	1.32	1.15

RYE loans will be at the rate of 60c on No. 2 or better.

BARLEY: 55c a bu. for No. 1, 54c for No. 2, 52c for No. 3, 49c for No. 4, and 45c for No. 5, with a discount of 2c a bu. for barley grading mixed. The loan rate for barley stored in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington will be 5c a bu. higher than the above rates.

GRAIN SORGHUM: 55c per bu. for No. 1, 53c for No. 2, 50c for No. 3 and 45c for No. 4, less a discount of 2c a bu. for mixed grades.

FLAXSEED: \$2.40 per bu. for No. 1 delivered at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, and Portland; \$2.45 at Los Angeles and San Francisco; and \$2.35 at Kansas City, Mo.

NOTES on loans pertaining to rye and barley will mature on demand but not later than Apr. 30, 1943, while loans on grain sorghum will mature on demand but not later than June 30, 1943.

Make Bags Last Longer

Practical ways of conserving bags, as outlined by M. A. R. Kelley of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, are: Pile so as to keep bags dry and so as to discourage raids by rats and mice. Prevent unnecessary wear and tear. Shake out empties into containers so that residue and insects may be burned. Store empties so they will keep dry for use again. Damp burlap rots quickly. Do not store bags in the stable or in the poultry house where they may take up infection or lice and mites. Darn and patch bags to reclaim them and keep them in circulation.

There are two simple methods of stacking bagged feed, grain, fertilizer or other materials. One way is to stand the first tier of sacks on end on a movable floor of narrow boards nailed to joists. The sacks are set far enough apart to admit air and light and to permit patrol by cats and small dogs. The air keeps the bags dry. The light, cats and dogs keep down inroads of rodents. Space and light also decrease the number of cuts by rats and mice. Other tiers of sacks are laid flat, each tier at right angles to the previous tier, an arrangement which admits air and light.

Grain Carriers

Kansas City, Mo.—A meeting with the J. E. Wells committee was held here May 11 to consider a permit system for moving grain.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. has material on hand to build 172 box cars, but has been unable to get permission to use it. The labor cost would be only \$115 per car.

Chicago, Ill.—Grain shippers met May 7 in the offices of the C.C.C. to formulate a permit system for the movement of grain from interior points to terminals.

The Emergency Grain and Grain Products Traffic Council including all the grain exchanges, millers and feed manufacturers, held a session at Chicago May 6 to consider maximum loading.

Two reconsignments after official inspection were agreed upon Apr. 30 by the National Demurrage and Reconsignment Committee, with one additional reconsignment at point of unloading, for the duration of the war.

The reduced freight rates on coarse grains from points in Iowa, Nebraska and northern Missouri to points in Kansas and Missouri will be permitted to expire May 31. The Kansas City Board of Trade is working for a reconsideration.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending May 2 totaled 36,193 cars, an increase of 516 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,339 cars above the corresponding week in 1941, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—Effective May 15, the O.D.T. has ordered that permits must be obtained before the shipment of grain by water from any port on the Great Lakes. An unprecedented movement of 90,000,000 tons of iron ore for the season prompted the order.

Duluth, Minn.—Package freighters unsuitable for hauling iron ore are now about the only boats carrying grain and foodstuffs. It is reported that a dozen or more large Canadian steamers ordinarily in the grain trade have been diverted to iron ore made necessary to expedite its movement.—F. G. C.

Washington, D. C.—As to all classes of commodities, the O.D.T. has made a proposal to abolish S/O Bs/L and to substitute a C.O.D. collection system thru railroads to handle sight draft shipments and charges comparable to the charges now made by banks. The purpose of the O.D.T. proposal is to facilitate the unloading of cars on Sundays and holidays when banks are closed and Bs/L to permit unloading cannot be surrendered. The proposition was considered at the recent Chicago meeting of the Emergency Grain Council.

Soybeans are to be shipped to England by the government, it is reported, to be converted into food products.

The C. C. C. took bids up to midnight May 5 on 1941 loan wheat in terminal and subterminal warehouses on which loans matured Apr. 30. No bid was excepted for less than the loan value plus interest and charges.

Washington D. C.—Fraser M. Moffat, Jr., head of the chemical branch of the war production board, told a senate subcommittee recently that he would not recommend construction of new alcohol plants in the grain belt because existing production facilities were adequate. Moffat said he believed it would be wasteful to use steel, copper and nickel needed in the war effort to build small new alcohol plants in the grain belt.

Millers National Federation Meets

At the 40th annual meeting of the Millers National Federation held at Chicago Apr. 29 J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation delivered an address on "Our Wheat Merchandising Program," and Col. J. M. Johnson of the Interstate Commerce Commission spoke on "Freight Cars and the War."

W. C. Helm, vice pres. of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Herman Steen, vice pres. and sec'y, Herman Fakler, vice pres., at Washington, and F. A. Smith, treas., were re-elected.

Thirty-five of the 38 directors were present at the Board meeting.

A lease may be broken when the tenant's business is stopped by a government order, under a decision of the municipal court of New York in favor of the Hannan Sales & Service, Inc., in the suit by the Colonial Operating Corp. to recover rents.

New Pres. of Buffalo Exchange

Having filled acceptably the offices of vice pres., and treas., and for six years a director E. J. Koehnlein has been elected president of the Corn Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Koehnlein is also president at this time of the Northeastern States Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, whose membership comprises all of the feed manufacturers in and east of Buffalo from Maine as far south as Virginia.

Entering the employ of a grain company in 1910 he went with the Ralston Purina Co. in 1914. In 1929 he joined the Wayne Feed Mills, which later became the Allied Mills.

Born in Buffalo in 1895, Mr. Koehnlein has been associated with the grain and feed business for 32 years, and is well qualified to administer the affairs of the Corn Exchange.



E. J. Koehnlein, Pres.-Elect Buffalo Corn Exchange

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

Seventh Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

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Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

California Dealers Meet

That live-wire organization, the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 18th annual convention Apr. 23, 24 and 25 at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

A pre-convention informal conference was held Thursday evening, Vice Pres. J. B. Outsen presiding.

Dr. Alvin J. Cox showed a very fine color film at 8 p. m., produced by the Bureau of Chemistry, entitled "The Story of Economic Poisons."

Division and committee discussions were held at 8:45 p. m., as called by committee chairmen.

The Grain Committee reported: The feed grain situation in California, at the present time, is featured by three outstanding factors. 1—The stocks of barley in all positions in the State on April 1 this year are the smallest for many seasons. 2—California farmers have planted the largest barley acreage in the history of the State, and prospects at this time are favorable for a very large production. 3—Livestock production in the State has been greatly expanded, so that current requirements for feed grains are higher than ever before, and will continue so.

C. O. ATCHINSON, assistant branch manager of the Wage & Hour Division, San Francisco, for Wesley O. Ash, regional director, was guest speaker, giving official opinions on "Typical Operations of a Combination Feed Business," and he was followed Friday morning by

W. J. CECIL, director state department of agriculture on "War and California Agriculture."

Friday afternoon Ben C. Dunaway, regional attorney of the O.P.A., San Francisco, spoke on "Price Orders, Forms Required, Reports for the Feed Industry."

M. B. WHITNEY, analyst, spoke on "Priority Orders, Forms, Required Reports, for the Feed Industry."

V. O. WOLCOTT told of the activities of the Bureau of Field Crops, of which he is acting chief.

NEW OFFICERS and directors elected are, pres., J. B. Outsen, San Francisco; vice pres., H. W. Amelung, Los Angeles. R. A. Mayer, Los Angeles, retiring president, was elected to board for one year.

Directors for two years: Roy T. Mason, San Francisco; Harold W. Bell, Los Angeles; J. Russell Smith, Berkeley, and W. K. Jansen, Lincoln. Carryover directors are Ed H. Durr, Petaluma; Norman A. Springer, Ontario; J. S. Gray, Los Angeles, and R. A. Harelson, Chico.

I. J. Strommes, Sacramento, was re-elected sec'y-treas, and Evelyn E. Schirmer, Sacramento, assistant sec'y.

It was resolved "That this Association go on record as being 100 per cent behind all fearless efforts of our Government to the complete all-out prosecution and successful termination of the war; and further

That we ask for one thing only—that one thing being that agriculture of all kinds, industry of all kinds, and labor of all kinds, be subjected to the same equitable regulations and restrictions."

A really pleasant surprise was given Mr. L. M. Jeffers, former chief, Bureau of Field Crops. The convention, thru R. J. Smith, San Francisco, presented Jeff with a special plaque in appreciation of "Two Decades of Loyal Service"

to the California Feed Industry. It's the first time in twenty years that Jeff was found speechless!

Some beautiful golf and bowling prizes were given away. Much credit goes to the sport events chairmen—and to the sponsors and contributors for the prizes that made the winners so happy, and furnished keen competition and fun to those who didn't win.

Honored guests from out of state were: S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., Pres., Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and John G. Wilson, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n from Seattle.

The annual banquet was held Friday evening, with entertainment, and informal dance in the Biltmore bowl. At the banquet were 307.

The new board of directors held its organization meeting Saturday, Apr. 25, following adjournment of the convention. The first general board session to consider division and committee appointments; work activities; policies; etc., has been called by Pres. J. B. Outsen, for May 16, at 10 a. m., in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Hay Outlook in California

Los Angeles, Cal.—At the annual meeting of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Apr. 24, I. E. Farrar, chairman of the hay division, reported that "for the state as a whole, alfalfa acreage will just about equal the 1941 figures and it should be remembered that 1941 acreage was 85,000 to 95,000 acres under 1940. In only one section is there a definite increase reported, with the balance of the state showing stationary or decreasing acreage."

"Supplies of old crop hay are practically exhausted and reduced to the lowest levels in many years. About 10,000 tons of Nevada alfalfa found a ready market in Northern California during the past winter. New crop supplies have started to arrive from early sections on the Los Angeles market with average quality good."

"Continued dry cold weather has materially reduced the tonnage of the first cutting in all producing sections of the state. Grain hay production will be fair to good in northern sections and probably short in the south. Grain straw supplies should be ample taking the state as a whole, but probably short in the South."

Effect of Heat on Pilchard Meal

The fish meals produced today have in general proved to be excellent sources of protein for the balancing of farm-animal rations. Some potential users, however, have refrained from feeding these products because of reports implying that fish meals, when fed to farm animals and poultry, have caused symptoms of toxicity.

It was considered possible that the meals suspected of producing toxic symptoms may have been subjected to conditions after manufacture that had altered them in an unsatisfactory manner. Therefore, the effect of excessive heat and humidity to simulate extremely unsatisfactory storage conditions was studied with pilchard meal.

Pilchard meal was incorporated in otherwise purified diets containing as much as 25 per cent of protein; of which more than 95 per cent had been derived from pilchard meal. When these diets were fed to rats and chicks it was found that the excess heat and high humidity had not adversely altered the nutritive value of the meal. This indicates that fish meals can be used liberally in farm-animal rations as a source of minerals and superior protein, provided ordinary care is used to balance properly the ration for the other essential food elements. —U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

Concentrates on Pacific Coast

The Concentrate Division of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, by J. R. Smith, chairman, reported at the annual meeting Apr. 24, as follows:

COCONUT MEAL—During the past six months inquiries for coconut meal continued strong and locally crushed together with what Philippine meal could be shipped, always found a ready market. Lack of space from April until October kept Philippine imports to a minimum and to such an extent that meal backed up in the Philippines to a point where many thousands of tons of coconut meal had to be loaded into barges, towed out to the China Sea and dumped. During October several thousands tons of space was made available for Philippine crushers which relieved this situation.

As coconut oil is a strategic material because of its high glycerine content, it is felt that our Government will do its utmost to allocate space for copra from the producing areas in the South Seas.

COTTONSEED MEAL—This season the highlight of trading in cottonseed meal in Southern California was featured by the large imports of Mexican meal. However, South American imports were light in comparison to previous years, and the California production was down below the 1940-41 level. It is generally conceded that stocks are considerably less than those of a year ago. With very short supplies of coconut meal, cottonseed meal has been going into heavier consumption in the dairy districts.

SOYBEAN MEAL—As far as the 1942-43 season's prices for soybean meal are concerned, there is not a great deal that can be said at the present time. Trading levels are anybody's guess. It is important that the government will support soybeans at not under \$1.60 per bushel net to the farmer on his farm. It is also important to remember that the government has set a ceiling on soybean oil at 11½¢ per pound. With oil at 11½¢ and beans at the present level, it is unlikely that mills will be able to sell soybean meal at less than \$35 per ton bulk and operate with a profit.

LINSEED MEAL—Changes in conditions brought about by the Dec. 7 "invitation" have made it necessary for Southern California feeders to look to this concentrate to replace others not now obtainable. Disturbed factors created by war are discontinuance of coastwise water service necessitating all-rail movement to supply the Pacific Northwest; shutout of Argentine flaxseed thru lack of freight space; and some crushers adopting "bulk basis" sales policies due to the uncertainty of bag supplies. Relatively cheap prices have resulted in a constant demand for linseed meal which has been ample in supply for the past season.

The crop of flaxseed about to be harvested in California is in generally good condition and the 1942 harvest of seed can reasonably be expected to produce an amount of meal approximately equal to the combined total produced from the 1941 California harvest and foreign flaxseed imported during late 1941 and early 1942. It is very possible that this production of meal, potentially 76,000 tons, will not be sufficient to meet the increased demand to replace other unavailable concentrates and the geared-up feed program.

FISH MEAL—The fiscal year 1941 was the fourth largest year in the history of the production of fish meal in California and it appears that the 1941-1942 season for sardine meal alone will be the second largest in history. The total production of all fish meal in California during the fiscal year 1941 totalled 100,788 tons produced in 1941, 92,912 tons was sardine meal, the balance being made up of mackerel and tuna.

ORANGE PULP—There have been approximately 13,000 tons of this material produced during the past season, with the bulk of it re-

stricted to one month sales at a time. It moved from a low level of \$25 per ton f.o.b. producing plants to \$32 per ton f.o.b. producing plants and moved readily to the trade with stocks cleaned out each month. This item has been following very closely the price of beet pulp, and selling usually at a discount of about \$2 per ton under the price of beet pulp. A new trade has been taking to it very freely.

To Revive Illinois Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

A movement is on foot to revive the old Illinois Feed Dealers & Grinders Ass'n on a lower scale of dues to interest a larger number of members.

Among those who would like to see the organization become a live factor such as the Central Retail Feed Ass'n of Wisconsin is D. D. De Forest, of Galesburg, Ill., who was treasurer of the original body.

Corn Millers Re-Elect Officers

At the annual meeting of the American Corn Millers Federation held Apr. 28 at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, the old officers were re-elected: J. J. Mullen, Kankakee, Ill., pres.; Karl L. Juve, Battle Creek, Mich., first vice pres.; C. R. Martin, St. Joseph, Mo., second vice pres.; R. C. Huth, Milwaukee, Wis., treas., and Harry Hunter, Chicago, sec'y.

R. R. St. JOHN, at the luncheon, related the development of white hybrid corn. Corn millers, he said, for many years did little or nothing to help the development of white hybrid corn, and most of the seed companies advertise only yellow varieties. He mentioned that his own company, the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n, produces about 1,000,000 bus. of yellow seed corn, and only about 35,000 bus. of white.

The white corn committee reported that more than 50,000 copies of the new white corn folder had been distributed.

Barley for Pigs

It pays to grind barley for pigs, but soaking whole barley is decidedly inferior. Soaked whole barley was worth only \$.60 a bushel, compared with dry ground barley at \$.89 a bushel. Ground barley is well adapted to self-feeding as it is palatable to pigs and they thrive on it. Fineness of grinding does not influence rate nor cost of gains. Since the cost of grinding increased rapidly with increasing fineness, fine grinding was not economical. Whole barley gave slower and more expensive gains than did ground barley.

Barley contains 9.3 pounds of digestible crude protein per 100 pounds while corn contains only 7.4 pounds. Less protein-rich supplement is needed, therefore, to balance barley than to balance corn. Pigs will usually balance their own rations when self-fed corn and tankage in separate compartments of a self-feeder. When self-fed barley and tankage separately they frequently eat more tankage than they need. When this is done, full value is not received for the barley.

Pigs fed a definite mixture of the two feeds made faster and more economical gains than pigs that balanced their own ration. Pigs up to 100 pounds weight in dry-lot should be fed 8 to 10% tankage and the balance barley with about 5% ground leafy hay. From 100 pounds weight until ready for market, 4 to 6 pounds of tankage in a 100-pound mixture should be fed. With the trio mixture, in dry-lot, 80 pounds of barley to 20 pounds of the supplement is needed for pigs up to 100 pounds. After that, 90 pounds of barley and 10 pounds of the supplement are most satisfactory. Pigs under 100 pounds in weight, on pasture, require about half as much tankage as is fed on dry-lot. After that, little or none is needed when the grain being fed is barley.—Wisconsin Bulletin 454.

Central Retail Feed Ass'n Will Meet

Milwaukee will again be the feed capitol of Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois, June 8 and 9, when the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its 17th annual convention at the Schroeder hotel in that city. While plans are not final, President Paul Gebert, Jr., Lincoln Mill, Merrill, Wis., has announced tentative arrangements.

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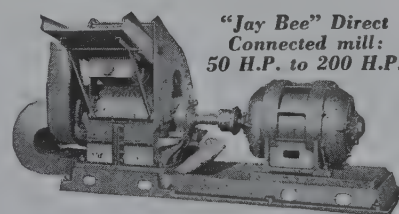
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Protein Concentrates for Poultry

By ROSS M. SHERWOOD, chief, division of poultry husbandry, Tex. Agr. Exp. Sta., before Texas Feed Mfrs.

We advocate supplements for the farmer to feed with the grains he grows. He should have a complete supplement and not just a protein concentrate. Possibly we have in the past talked too much about *high* protein supplements, and as a result some manufacturers may have tried to raise the level of protein in their supplement so high that they have not been able to include enough other feeds that are lower in protein but that contain valuable minerals, vitamins and possibly different qualities of protein.

A COMPLETE SUPPLEMENT if fed with grain, greens, shell, grit and water, will give the farmer excellent results. In speaking of a complete supplement we are not thinking of the rarer elements as such, but we are thinking of a good mixture of protein feeds, milled feeds, alfalfa leaf meal and other feeds that the nutritionist and the manufacturer have found have a very definite place in the poultry rations.

TRACE MINERALS and other rare elements under normal conditions are probably available in sufficient quantities either in the types of feed already mentioned or on the farm range so that the birds will produce satisfactorily.

It is not advisable to increase the cost of this supplement by adding materials unless you are sure they are needed. Neither is it wise to add large quantities of protein feeds at the expense of other feeds necessary to complete the feeding program. We think a complete supplement should be available for growing chickens and turkeys and for laying hens and laying turkeys.

The farmer may have the grains, but he needs to supplement them and most farmers have to buy feeds to supplement their grains so it is logical to buy them mixed in 100-pound sacks rather than to get 100 pounds of one, 19½ pounds of another, 4 ounces of another and maybe 5¾ pounds of another and try to put them together in a satisfactory way. The farmer may mix his grains without grinding with the supplement and feed it in a feeder which is so arranged that the birds will not waste the feed, or he may feed the grain and supplement separately, but in either case we see no reason for his going to the trouble and expense of grinding these farm raised grains.

STATION WORK.—I am happy to have associated with me in chicken work Mr. C. W. Carter, assistant poultry husbandman, Dr. V. H. Melass, associate poultry husbandman, and in turkey work Dr. J. N. Thompson as turkey nutritionist and Mr. Ralph L. Baker, turkey marketing specialist. Captain J. R. Couch and Captain L. E. James who normally are associated with us are on leave for service in the armed forces of our country.

We are studying quality of protein within the limits of 16 to 22 per cent protein in the chick rations. Indications up to date suggest somewhere from 19 to 21 per cent protein has given very satisfactory results.

CAROTENE.—The study of the carotene destroying power of certain feeds is being conducted. In previous work practically all of the carotene was destroyed by one feed, and all of

the chicks died of vitamin A deficiency before they were eight weeks old. We have secured a number of samples of feeds to be tested this year which, according to chemical tests, have from 1.4 per cent to 98.7 per cent carotene destroying power. These feeds will be used to make up 10 per cent of the rations which will also contain 125 and 200 micrograms of carotene per 100 grams coming both from carotene in oil and from alfalfa leaf meal. These various rations will be fed to chicks from hatching time until they are 12 weeks old or until mortality closes the experiment.

GROWING PULLETS.—We are continuing our study on quality and quantity of protein for growing pullets. Two different experiments will be carried out this year, different levels of protein and with different percentages of different types of protein feeds. Effect on sexual maturity, annual egg production, mortality, cost of production and many other measuring sticks will be used to determine the correct amounts and types of protein needed.

In a preliminary experiment started last year the pullets grown out on the 14 per cent level of protein started to lay about two or three weeks later than those receiving 17 per cent protein rations. The birds on the low level protein, however, reached maximum production about as soon after they started to lay as did the birds on the higher level. Work is being continued on this project.

IN THE TURKEY NUTRITION studies five strains of turkeys were fed out under as nearly identical conditions as was possible to supply. There was a difference of fully two pounds in the average weight of the birds of the different strains or types at 20 weeks of age. What was worse was the poor type of the birds of some of the strains. Even though they were well finished, they had long, narrow and sharp breasts and were too long legged to bring satisfactory prices in markets acquainted with birds of better type.

In the study of protein requirements of poults, birds on a 17½ per cent protein ration gained 8.2 pounds from 8 to 20 weeks of age as compared with only 3.9 pounds for poults receiving a ration containing as low as 14 per cent protein level. The birds on the 17½ per cent protein ration were well finished, and, as one would expect, none of the birds on the 14 per cent protein were satisfactory.

In order to study the necessity of supplying protein in finishing these birds, the birds on the 14 per cent protein ration were divided into two groups. One group received a 14 per cent protein, high fat ration from 20 to 28 weeks of age and gained 3½ pounds each as compared with 7.3 pounds gained for the other group that was cared for in the same way except that they received a ration containing 17½ per cent protein.

I again wish to caution you about being careful about the quality and quantity of protein in the rations for chickens and turkeys. Supplements should contain adequate amounts of proteins of good quality, but it is more important that the supplements should contain adequate amounts of the other various feed stuffs found by nutrition men and feed manufacturers to be needed than it is to manufacture and sell feeds in which these more or less essential feeds are

crowded out by excessive amounts of high protein feeds. We must keep a balance in our supplements and try to supply the farmer with a feed that will supplement his grains, green, grit, shell and water so he will secure satisfactory production at a reasonable cost and continue to produce poultry and eggs to feed our boys in the army.

Carbon bisulphide injures the germination of rice paddy when the moisture content is excessive. With 14 per cent moisture a treatment for 7 days is not harmful; with 13 per cent even a 14 days' treatment is not harmful, reports G. Stahel in Tropical Agriculture.

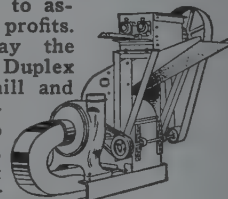
Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Boston	429	517	.....	.....
Chicago	3,401	1,864	689	179
Kansas City	1,926	1,656	1,098	234
Seattle	64	61
St. Louis	60	72	180	24

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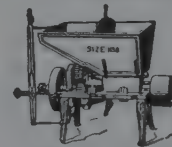


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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Feed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1941, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Boston	40	82	.....	.....
Chicago	20,464	18,259	59,852	57,722
Kansas City	7,200	5,900	18,675	24,200
Milwaukee	120	20	11,560	12,580
Minneapolis	.....	.....	32,650	.....
Peoria	12,680	14,630	15,500	21,880
Wichita	6,286



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
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Texas Feed Manufacturers Educational Program

Delegates to the annual spring meeting of the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n in the Danish Room of the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, May 7, heard speakers propose a planned educational and service program to develop more profitable feeding practices among Texas poultry and dairy men; and discussed rules and regulations of the War Production Board and its divisions affecting their business.

PRESIDENT W. W. BRIDGES, Fort Worth, presided at both business sessions.

WILEY AKINS, Dallas, pronounced the invocation with which the convention opened.

W. J. LAWTHOR, Dallas, warmly welcomed the 126 delegates.

R. W. BRIDGES, Fort Worth, made the response. He said, the "No. 1 job of every American is to win the war." He pointed out that the feed business affords an unusually good opportunity to serve in the "war of production," and that while the feed business is under many government restrictions it has suffered little compared with the auto industry.

Mr. Bridges said every feed manufacturer should dedicate himself to "food will win the war, and food will write the peace."

Texas Dairy Industry

M. E. McMURRAY, Fort Worth, manager, Texas Dairy Products Ass'n, reviewed relationships between feed manufacturers and the dairy industry. He said "75% of all farms in America have and milk cows. It seems then that 75% of the farmers should be prospects for feed." He said Texas alone has 150,000 people directly dependent on dairy cattle.

Texas is a great dairy state because of its size, said the speaker, fourth in number of dairy cows, first in the number of Jersey cows. Yet Texas must import dairy products. It consumes 40,000,000 lbs. of cheese, but produces only half that amount.

Military developments are contributing to good roads, and industry connected with the war effort. This is creating a great market for dairy products.

The feed manufacturer is faced with a tremendous responsibility. Texas dairy farmers are learning more about good feeding practices and about good feeds. While Texas ranks fourth in number of cows, it ranks 44th in production per cow. Good feeds will change this situation, bring up production and make it possible for Texas dairy men to supply its new army population with its milk requirements. The feed manufacturers supplying Texas dairy farmers have a great opportunity so long as the war lasts and no one looks for it to end in a hurry.

Feed manufacturers would do well to keep in mind the milk sales outlet for the dairymen he supplies. Differences in costs of milk production must be considered in developing a feeding program, and in planning a sales and service campaign, a necessity for reputable manufacturers.

The speaker said his feed costs are 53% of his gross income in producing Grade A milk. He uses all commercial feeds except hay. He considered these costs too high, believed feed costs should be less than 50% of gross income. Manufacturers have no right to be in the feed business unless they deliver service with the feed.

Mr. McMurray sharply criticized "scavengers in the feed business, who try to make cheap feeds and depend upon low prices for sales." The salesman who over-states his feed quality also was criticized.

Mr. McMurray suggested feed manufacturers develop a sales and service program directed to good feeding which will increase farm income. He expressed great satisfaction with

the results of a 12 point program developed by the Texas Dairy Products Ass'n, with such an end in view.

College Research

ROSS M. SHERWOOD, chief of the Poultry Husbandry Division of Texas A. & M. College, reviewed research on production and marketing. He called attention to necessity to maintain balance in feeds. High protein can be carried so far that balance with other feed factors may be completely destroyed.

Mr. Sherwood's illuminating address on nutrition appears in the feed department of this number. He urged balance of amino acids, minerals, carbohydrates, and vitamins according to purpose for which feed is prepared.

Work on marketing, said Mr. Sherwood, has rested on questionnaires, radio broadcasts of egg prices, improvement in grading and packing of poultry and poultry products, and preparation of lists of buyers.

Priorities

RALPH M. FIELD, Chicago, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, gave several ideas to the feed manufacturers. He suggested:

BOOKINGS AND CONTRACTS: Our ass'n has sought to prevent placing of ceilings on mixed feeds. Warnings against price bulges have been issued by OPA and will be publicized and there is no need to speculate thru long-term bookings and contracts.

Few commodities are exempted from price ceilings that become effective May 11 on wholesale sales, May 18 on retail sales. Linseed oil and meal are exempt. Retail sales of milk and ice cream are exempt. Government orders supersede all contracts so other feed ingredients must take March prices on the effective dates of OPA's order. Mixed feed prices are expected to be controlled thru control of prices for ingredients, including ground grains.

BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES: Little relief is expected from the shortage in supplies brought about by the demand for alcohol for making munitions. Best arrangement we have been able to make is the allowance of 50% under which manufacturers now operate. We will be lucky to get this amount.

Vitamin A. Oils: Necessary conservation of vitamin oils has reduced the amount available for the feed industry. Officials confused the proposal that 1,000 units of vitamin A per gram of oil be allowed with 1,000 units per pound of feed, but an amendment to the order now allows up to 2,000 units per pound of feed. Further relaxation of the order is possible.

Priorities: P 100, a blanket order, is still in effect and requires only proper endorsement of the order for repairs. We expect a new priority set-up with allocations for different industries. But this may be several months away.

Containers: New England has had its second-hand bag program upset by the second-hand bag order, which made it necessary in some districts to sell on a bulk basis.

The cotton bags situation is improving. Textile mills are now required to furnish certain definite quantities of sheeting and osnaburg to bag manufacturers thru OPM order 107.

Rubber tires can still be obtained for trucks delivering to producers. Salesmen and specialty men are in Class B. They get what is left after Class A requirements are filled.

A new order 105 of the Office of Defense Transportation requires private trucks to carry a 75% return load when carrying merchandise for delivery. This is impossible for most feed manufacturers and a committee of

the National Industrial Traffic League is working for relief. ODT has also proposed (not yet an order) that railroad cars be loaded to full visible capacity or full weight carrying capacity.

Mr. Field suggested that the only way to correct impossible orders is thru the farmer. Farmers have much more weight with Washington administrators than industrialists. Farm complaints against the truck order and the proposed minimum car weight order will change them. Circularize your dealers to this effect.

Adjourned for lunch.

THURSDAY'S LUNCHEON: The feed manufacturers ate a hearty steak luncheon in an adjoining dinner room, listened to an orchestra, and humorous R. E. Jackson with rib tickling comment and homely philosophy.

Thursday Afternoon Session

W. R. ARCHER, Houston, moved, and was seconded, that a resolution be adopted calling attention of OPA to losses which will



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A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. Sixth edition. 603 pages, 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

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Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

POULTRY HUSBANDRY—Jull

Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$3.50 plus postage.

TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Marsden and Martin

Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index. 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$3.50 plus postage.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

be suffered by feed manufacturers if they must sell present inventories of grain at prices prevailing in March, simply because they have been processed, by grinding and/or mixing. Prices of grains, said Mr. Archer, have not been at 100% or 110% of parity, as allowed by current farm legislation. Lower prices cannot be expected. His motion was promptly adopted.

R. E. WENDLAND, Temple, read a letter from ODT in regard to truck travel limitations. The letter suggested regional offices will be set up at which individual relief may be given private truck owners.

W. P. BOMAR, Fort Worth, denounced the permit system because it would cause an uncomfortable lag in service to farmers. "We want elimination of necessity to carry a 75% load on the back haul."

Delegates decided, since lumbermen and grocers have been refused a similar request for exemption from this provision, that they would attempt to win such exemption thru cooperation of farmer customers.

CHAIRMAN W. R. ARCHER, of the nominating com'te nominated the following new officers, who were unanimously elected: L. E. Church, Houston, president; W. A. Romero, Houston, vice-president; J. S. Lindsey, Houston, sec'y. New directors elected are: Mr. Romero, Tom Melcher, El Campo, and W. J. Lawther, Dallas. Hold-over directors are: W. C. Homeyer, and Clarence Taylor, Fort Worth, and Mr. Lindsey.

K. J. MALTAS, Decatur, Ill., discussed soybean meal as related to the increased livestock production demanded by the war effort. He declared that hogs, cattle and poultry can use to advantage a great deal more protein than is commonly put in livestock rations.

Mr. Maltas reviewed current experiments proving his contention, "Low protein and restricted amount of feeding is holding back production."

Supplies of feed grains and proteins are plentiful, said the speaker, but shortages will develop because of continued expansion of the livestock industry. If sub-normal crops of corn are produced, livestock production will necessarily be curtailed.

Supplies of vegetable proteins are higher than ever before but there is still a marked shortage if the protein content of all feeds

is raised to the best feeding levels. All feeds lumped together should contain 12% digestible protein, or 15% crude.

Improperly balanced feeds waste feedstuffs, said Mr. Maltas. He pointed out that more than 10 bus. of corn is needed to produce 100 lbs. of pork, but that 6 bus. will do the job if properly supplemented. Vegetable proteins, he said should be supplemented with minerals.

Mr. Maltas thought the soybean industry might carry some old soybeans into the new crop year because the industry has found crushing unprofitable thru the last quarter. While the government is anxious for oil it holds an 11¼¢ price ceiling on this product and a floor of \$1.65 a bushel under raw beans.

The 105 million bus. of soybean crushing capacity will be unable to handle a normal new crop year because the prospective increased acreage. But we are counting on 12 or 15 million bus. being crushed in England, in addition to cotton seed crushers and copra mills.

W. R. (Ray) EWING, Upper Montclair, N. J., talked about vitamins, and balance in feed mixes. He urged balancing the amino acid content of proteins and gave figures from the University of California to show chicks require 0.5% tryptophane, 0.9% lysine, 0.75% methionine, 1% glycine, and 1% arginine. These amino acids cannot be synthesized in a fowl's body, he said. Trace mineral requirements he placed at 0.17% potassium, 400-500 parts per million of magnesium, and 100 gamma of iodine per kilo of ration. Sulphur and charcoal in a feed, he warned, will destroy vitamins A and D.

When a ration is carefully, and fully balanced, he said, chicks have been found able to use as high as 45% soybean meal in the food consumed.

A successful poultry project, said the speaker, requires good birds, good management, good feed and sound feeding practices. He urged coarse grinding of grains for poultry feed because chickens prefer it that way and consume greater quantities, which results in higher production. He quoted an Ohio experiment wherein laying hens ate 7.5% more of the coarse ground feed and produced 16.5% more eggs than when the same ration was ground fine.

Fiber, Mr. Ewing said, is necessary to

chickens. They can use up to 8% in the ration.

Mr. Ewing's talk centered around pictures shown on a screen which emphasized each point. He showed how chicks develop and explained the causes of disease arising from nutritional deficiencies.

Mr. Ewing placed emphasis on three vitamins, G or ribo-flavin from milk, liver, and distillery by-products, A from carotene and fish liver oils and D from fish oils, sunlight and ultra-violet light.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CHURCH asked all delegates to cooperate with ass'n officers by answering questionnaires promptly.

Texas Feed Convention Notes

A CROWDED day of business sessions was followed by the customary evening of entertainment, largely self-made by the delegates. Traders traded, and old friends swapped new ideas.

SOUVENIRS included pencils from Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.; matches from Shellbuilder Co., plastic combination combs—rulers from Burrus Feed Mills, boutonnieres from Dorsey Grain Co.

A NUMBER of grain dealers, arriving early for their convention, filtered into the convention's closing session.

Akron, O.—Fourteen retail coal dealers have been informed by the Office of Price Administration that they have not furnished justification for any increase in retail coal prices above those prevailing during the period Dec. 15-31, 1941. Higher prices must have approval of the O. P. A.

Duluth, Minn.—A wooden grain bin has been developed to take the place of steel bins to prepare storage space for the 1942 victory grain crop. The design provides for a container of 1,100 bus. capacity, larger by 100 bus. than the standard steel bin. Where 1,300 lbs. of steel was needed for the heavier type, only 40 lbs. of bolts and 26 lbs. of nails are said to be needed for the wooden bin.—F. G. C.

Requirements of Vitamin A for Pigs

By F. HALE and G. S. FRAPS, Texas Agri. Exp. Station

Five gilts fed a ration containing 100 micrograms of carotene in the form of alfalfa leaf meal per 100 grams of feed, farrowed normal pigs for the first litter, but the pigs of second consecutive litters were extremely weak. Over half of the pigs were too weak to nurse. The weak pigs, after they were given high potency cod liver oil, gained strength rapidly. These results show that rations for brood sows during the gestation period need greater amounts of vitamin A potency than were furnished in this test.

Four groups of 4 pigs each were fed rations containing varying amounts of vitamin A potency from June 14 to Sept. 20, 1940. The pigs in each group were fed individually. Group 1 received 35; group 2, 70; group 3, 100, and group 4, 1,000 micrograms of carotene per 100 grams of feed furnished by alfalfa leaf meal. The pigs in each group were from sows that had been on 100 vitamin A units during the gestation and lactation period. At the beginning of the test, 3 pigs were killed and their livers assayed for vitamin A. Only 2.0 parts per million of spectro vitamin A was found in the livers.

The results of this test indicate that 100 micrograms of carotene per 100 grams of feed is approximately the minimum for growing pigs. All of the pigs getting 35 units showed avitaminosis A symptoms. Two of the pigs receiving 70 micrograms of carotene showed symptoms of vitamin A deficiency.



Front, l. to r.: W. A. Romero, Houston, vice-pres.; J. S. Lindsey, Houston, sec'y; L. E. Church, Houston, pres.
Standing: retiring president W. W. Bridges, Ft. Worth; and directors Clarence Taylor, Ft. Worth; W. J. Lawther, Dallas, and W. C. Homeyer, Ft. Worth.

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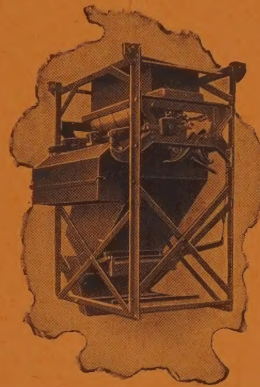
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